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The Wilmington Post.

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THE WEEKLY POST

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

J. J. CASSIDEY,
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

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Five squares,	7 50	11 25	15 00	18 75	22 50	26 25
Six Squares,	9 00	13 50	18 00	22 50	27 00	31 50
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The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $3 00 per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 $2 00 per copy. The circulation of the POST is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

THE JOURNAL AS AN ADVISER.

The *Journal* in its issue of Feb. 27th last, when anxiously enquiring if the *Board of Aldermen of this city* would "hold over" after the bogus election which had then been ordered by the ku klux legislature, and after lashing itself into a froth and fury like a catfish in a puddle of muddy water, winds up by commending to all parties interested Davy Crocket's motto "to be sure you are right, and then go ahead, but first be sure you are right."

The *Journal* thinks "it would be a singular state of affairs that would permit the Board of Aldermen to hold possession of the City Government after their terms of office had expired," according to the provisions of the infamous city charter bill passed by the last legislature. We are told that the pains and penalties proposed to be imposed were certainly very heavy, and they were intended so to be, too heavy indeed, to be borne; that their little game of rascality was no child's play nor was it intended so to be, and then the plaintive questions is asked *how* a man duly convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment for refusing to surrender the office of alderman after the expiration of his term of office by due course of law?

For fear that the *Journal* will either die or burst if this long since asked question is not quickly answered, we will inform it that when there is a *law* in North Carolina requiring the present Aldermen of this city to surrender their offices to their successors who may be legally chosen, and when such successors have been legally chosen and duly qualified, then the said offices will be considered, not before.

[illegible] perhaps [illegible] and it does seem to us that [illegible] and to [illegible]

ignored not only the poor white men of their party, but the foreign element also, and at the municipal election which they held here in March, out of a population of more than three thousand voters, there were less than six hundred votes cast. The ticket that these destructives put forth for poor men and aliens to vote, was composed almost entirely of Aristocrats who have no use for poor men, and who do not want aliens to have anything to say in the management of the affairs of this city and State. Who among our foreign-born citizens has forgotten the slur and insult so ungenerously flung at them by Maj. Engelhard, (him elf of foreign descent, and a carpet-bagger,) when he said that he did not want any mass meeting to be held for the selection of candidates for Aldermen, because a mass meeting held a few nights before had been controlled by *Aliens*, unregistered citizens and boys?" In a note addressed to Messrs. Sloan, Darby and Macks, members of the Democratic Conservative Committee, by I. B. Grainger, N. Jacobi, H. Vollers, P. Heinsberger, G. C. W. Muller and James Reilly, gentlemen than whom none stand higher in this community, inquiring whether, in a meeting of the Executive Committee, Maj. Engelhard had not used the language imputed to him above, they replied in substance that the words were used by him.

A few of these aristocrats in the so-called First and Second Wards entirely ignored all other elements in this city except their own:—niggers, scallawags, poor whites and aliens—and determined to rule or ruin; and now that Dan. Russell and the Supreme Court have brought them up with a round turn in their villainy, they are raising a terrible cry against the Constitution of the State, and want it altered so they can abolish the Supreme Court and remand poor men, niggers and aliens back to the infernal domination of the aristocratic ex-slave oligarchy.

PERSONAL.

When we say *personal* we mean what we say, and for fear that those to whom allusion is made may not comprehend the matter fully, we would state that we mean to say just what we *do* say, and if parties, whose names we here give desire to interview us on the subject, we can usually be found at our office.

We prefer not to condescend to personal allusions in our management of a political newspaper, and only do so when we feel ourselves justified by the personalities of those whose name we may use, and while we think and believe that a political campaign may and should be carried on *without* personalities and abuse, yet we will not allow our political foes to slander and traduce us of the Republican party without once expressing our views and stating what we may know, fully and freely.

We first roll up our sleeves and "go for" Julius A. Bonitz of the Goldsboro *Messenger*. A few days ago that delectable paper, in an article headed "Civil Rights a Live Issue," says:

"The Radical candidates will tell our people that Civil Rights is a dead issue. Let no one be deceived! Only last week a negro man and two negro women demanded accommodation at the Humphrey House in this place. Does that look like Civil Bights were a dead issue?"

The Goldsboro *News*, a paper published in Goldsboro, under date of August 7th, 1872 in an article over the signature of Mr. John Robinson, a gentleman too well known in eastern North Carolina to require any endorsement from us, in a card published by him, says:

"We give the above morceau from the columns of the *Carolina Messenger*. We hope its patrons are [illegible] truthfulness of [illegible] John Robinson

W. Ransom's visit to him while on a visit to Goldsboro.

It is a *fact* that a book containing pictures of the most obscene and disgusting character that could be pictured by the most depraved imagination, was found on a table in Bonitz room as he will remember, at the time when T. T. Hollowell was Mayor of Goldsboro and that by order of the Mayor it was destroyed because of its obscenity.

(Signed) JOHN ROBINSON.

We want to know if this is not the same Julius A. Bonitz who, in 1861, employed some negroes (who were then in his service) to break into a smoke house and steal therefrom a quantity of bacon stored therein; if the said bacon was not found next day in said Bonitz house, and when it was discovered if he did not take leg bail and kept himself out of the way of the officers of the law until the matter had blown over

Will Julius A. Bonitz rise and explain?

And *this* is one of the men who belongs to the Democratic party which claims that they possess all the *virtue* (Lord save the mark!) and the intelligence of the State! This is one of those high toned chivalry who never do naughty things, oh, no! This man who rants and raves about the infamy of the Civil Rights bill is himself a living, breathing, walking exemplification of it, living in open adultery with a negro strumpet, and raising up a family of bastard mulatto children. Bonitz had better "dry up" on the civil rights question, he is too much like a great many of his Democratic friends whose private lives are like his, and who would find it almost impossible, were he to throw a brick into almost any crowd of little negroes on the street, to avoid cracking the skull or breaking the shins of some of his own flesh and blood.

Our next remarks apply to Mr, Pool of the New Berne *Journal of Commerce*. In that paper a few days ago it said:

The Supreme Court has decided that the new charter for Wilmington is unconstitutional, and has remanded that unfortunate city to the control of ignorance and rascality.

When this scurrilous article appeared we naturally felt very indignant and wrote a note to a friend in New Berne requesting him to call on Mr. Pool and ask him to retract what he had said reflecting on the authorities of the city of Wilmington. Our friend called on Mr. Pool and communicated to him our wishes, and he promptly replied that he *would not* retract.

This is neither the time nor place to enter into an arrangement to show whether or not this city "is in the control of ignorance and rascality," but we *do* think this is a good and fitting time to say that if the editor of the New Berne *Journal of Commerce* says that the Board of Aldermen of the city of Wilmington practice rascality in their management of the affairs of this city, he lies and knows it.

We are desirous of knowing if this man Pool is or is not the man who not a very long time ago was in the employ of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company at this place in a fiduciary capacity and who *stole* from said Company a large sum of money for which offense he was indicted in the Superior Court of New Hanover county, and after untold trouble and anxiety on the part of influential friends he was allowed to depart, fled from the State and became a first-class *chivalry* in the far off city of New Orleans? Speak up Mr. Pool and tell the truth about the railroad money, and how much of it did you invest in your *Journal of Commerce*?

We earnestly urge upon our friends throughout the State to correspond with [illegible] during the campaign. Let the Republicans, and all who are [illegible] attempt now being made [illegible] people of good govern- [illegible] good sirs. Verily they are modest men [illegible] upon this ungainly qua- [illegible] by dint of whip [illegible] loudly over [illegible] things to be passed upon [illegible] credibility of witnesses [illegible] reasonable, com- [illegible] go to the [illegible] to give [illegible]

CITY ITEMS.

The excursion to be given under the auspices of the Sumner Light Infantry will take place on Wednesday, July 21st, instead of Monday the 19th, as heretofore announced.

A RARE CHANCE.—We offer for sale one of Edwards Plotts' Star Parlor Organs, fresh from his factory at Washington, N. J. This instrument is surpassed by none in the market. Call at this office.

Registration for the first division of the First Ward is at A. A. Dudley & Bros. store, on Fourth between Brunswick and Bladen streets, instead of the Brooklyn Engine House. Hours for Registration: from 7 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 7 p. m.; A. A. Dudley, Register.

EXCURSION.—We call attention to the excursion advertised elsewhere of the Sumner Light Infantry, which takes place on the 21st inst. Companies A and B, Wilmington Rifle Guard will participate, and a good time generaly is expec'ed. We wish them a pleasant day and lots of enjoyment.

TOWN CREEK.—Judge Russell will address the people of Brunswick County at Thees' Store at Town Creek on Saturday the 31st inst., on the important issues of the day.

There will be a rousing old time we have no doubt, and those who want to see the extraordinary sight of fur flying from a *Stone* had better be there and observe how the Judge does it. Time will be divided with the strongest prooconventionist that may venture to appear..

There will be mass meetings of all voters, Democrats and Republicans, at the following places:

Long Creek, Lillington, Friday, July 16th, at 1 o'clock.

Rocky Point Depot, Saturday, July 17th, at 1 o'clock.

Spring Branch, Grant, Wednesday, July 21st, at 1 o'clock.

W. W. Humphrys, Esq., Harnett, Friday, July 23d, at 1 o'clock.

Leesburg, Union Township, Saturday, July 24th, at 1 o'clock.

These meetings will be addressed by the Republican nominees for Convention and other eminent speakers.

Shall We Have a Convention?

Shall we have a Convention is at present the all absorbing questions in both negative and political circles. We reiterate to all the thinking men and women, of North Carolina. Shall we have a Convention?

Will it benefit the people of this State to have a Convention?

Is it expedient to call it?

Is it politic to call it?

Is it wise to call it?

Is it well meaning and disinterested and ingenous to call it?

Is it not a mere political affair, gotten up regardless of the peoples interest, and, mark you, gotten up regardless of their wishes.

Is it not a trick, an intrigue of political hacks and gamesters?

Beware, good people, of this camel production of a feeble and effete diplomacy with a Lions hide drawn over it. Be not deceived by its manes, it is a sickly and disappointing animal which some unwise and short-sighted tricksters are trying to ride into power and place over you. A costly animal it will prove to be if it once gets into the stalls of the State, no fodder nor hay will he get, but must feed upon fat crisp bundles of greenbacks. He is gaunt and lean and hungry, and a quantity will it take to give him the plethoric physique he covets. He longs to grow fat in the peoples crib, he desires to impose more taxation upon the people, he wishes to increase the State debt. Verily! it is a modest beast who stalks up to our crib doors and proceeds to enter without so much as salutation or "by your leave" good sirs. Verily they are modest men

If the last assembled legislative body had the audacity to appoint a Convention to convene at such a time and place, to order as it were the free people of the whole State to vote *for* said Convention, many of the members acting and voting contrary to the wishes and instructions of their constituents. What would not a Convention composed of such material presume to do? What guarantee can we, the people have of their prudence, their patriotism, or their wisdom? We deny that this can be made into a mere party issue. It closely concerns the sacred rights of every man, woman and child—of every Republican, Old Line Whig and Democrat—of every white, black and mulatto person—of every Indian and half-breed in the whole and entire State of North Carolina.

People of North Carolina! the time has come for you to reflect. Are you willing to resign all expression of your sentiments—all exercise of your rights as freemen and citizens into the hands of the legislative bodies. Are you willing to give them supreme control over your political, financial and governmental affairs? Such a course is being advocated now by certain political leaders. These men say that members of the State Legislature ought not to be trammelled, but be sent there to act according to their judgment. Are the people willing to admit that they do not know what they want done? That they do not know what they *do not* want done? and that all the ability to devise, plan, execute and control is contained in the head of the man they elect to the Legislature? Are they willing to give him unlimited power to destroy constitutions, make playshings of solid and secred laws, appropriate, as he pleases, their means, dispose as he chooses of the proceeds of their labor, control the taxation, dispense the public funds, and disdain to account to anybody for his course and conduct? These noble leaders coolly take the ground that the people are useful automatons to cast their votes for the members of the Legislature, after which their service is no longer needed—after which their duty is to bow the head and bend the knee to their supreme masters. Fellow-citizens, you are in danger; your rights and freedom are in danger. The rights of your wives and daughters are in danger. Your roof-trees and hearthssones are in danger. Your property is in danger. The wages you receive for your daily labor is in danger. The rights and liberties of future generations are in danger. Our beloved old North State is in danger. Rally to the rescue and vote against the convention movement by electing delegates who will at once dissolve it and return to their houses. Again, fellow-citizes, rally to the rescue. ACCEBAR.

We, the undersigned, who were summoned by the Sheriff of the county, and acted as jurors in the case of Harper vs. Fisher, take occasion in this card to inform the Hon. A. A. McKoy, that we have rights which, if he understands his duty as a Judge, he is required to respect, and that he has rights that we have not failed to properly regard.

After we rendered our verdict, the Hon. Judge took occasion to administer a reprimand to us for having discharged our duty as jurors. In this improper and uncalled for act of the Judge we were insulted as jurors, and the men of our race in this county reflected upon most unjustly.

The substance of the stricture was that we should have brought in a verdict the opposite of the one rendered, in (his) view of the evidence, and because we failed to find the defendants guilty, we were to be disqualified to act as jurors hereafter in a court in which he presided. Now, as jurors we understood the oath administered to us, and the obligations which it imposes, and in addition we understand the law as laid down by the court in the case.

With these lights before us we retired to a place of privacy, and as honest men, after due deliberation, rendered our verdict, which the court may not question in the absence of proof that we or any one of us has been tam-

tem of trial at once, the value of which is approved by the world's highest civilization?

If we may be made ineligible to act as jurors because we do not render a verdict in accord with the views of a partial court, the time is not distant when colored men will not be permitted to sit as jurors; that Sheriffs will be forbidden to summon them, that Commissioners will be denied the right to make a return in which colored men are drawn as jurors.

We say this in view of our answering in part, and in whole to the full requirements of the law, being real estate owners, respectable, and possessed, to say the least, of a reasonable share of ordinary intelligence, some of our number having enjoyed the advantages of schools.

Though five of our number were regular jurors, and were fully and entirely qualified by the statements of the County Commissioners, yet this did not deter his Honor from the utterance of his unauthorized rebuke.

As the Judge has gone beyond his authority to insult us, and through us the colored men of New Hanover County, representatives of the respectability of our race, by questioning our verdict, we propound this question: Why did you not see fit to censure a jury of white men for acquitting a man who, if he were not the murderer of that colored man Jackson, was by popular consent an accomplice of the murderer?

Your prejudiced judgeship did not see fit to find fault with white men who were members of the same order, with which the accused was convicted, for acquitting one of their member, who had simply killed, according to general sentiment of your race, a 'nigger;" yet we colored men, who were not socially nor otherwise connected with the accused, because, we acting faithfully and conscientiously up to our oath, acquited colored men believed by us to be innocent, are to be by you disqulified. This is insult, injustice and usurpation of power, and we take occasion to let you and the public know the same over the signature of the foreman.

BENJAMIN MERRICK,
Foreman of Jury in the case of Harper vs. Fishers.

Columbus County Convention.

There was a rousing old time Republican Convention held at Whiteville on last Saturday the 10th inst., to consult as to whether or not there should be a party nomination made for a candidate to the State Constitutional Convention.

After the organization of the Convention several stiring speeches were made, the principal one having been made by George W. Price, Jr., of Wilmington. There was a very large attendance of people, among whom were to be seen a great many democrats, who seemed deeply interested in the action of the Convention.

After a thorough discussion of the question at issue the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans Party of Columbus County will refrain from making a nomination of a candidate as a Delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, but should any suitable person be announced as a candidate and pledge himself to favor an immediate adjournment of the Convention without any action; that we will give him our united support.

GEORGE WHITE,
Chairman.

GEORGE M. SPAULDING,
Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INSURANCE AGENCY

OF

JNO. W. GORDON.

$10.000.000 Assets Represented.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:

Liverpool & London & Globe, England.

Hamburg Bremen, Germany.

Mobile Underwriters, Mobile.

Virginia Fire and Marine, Richmond.

City, Richmond.

Southern Mutual, Richmond.

Old North State, Warrenton.

Penn, Philadelphia.

[illegible], Columbus, Ohio.

[illegible], Cincinnati, Ohio.

[illegible] for North Carolina, of the [illegible]TAN INSURANCE COMPA- [illegible]

[illegible] for Life and Fire [illegible] unoccupied territory. [illegible], between Front and [illegible]

[illegible]ILMINGTON, N. C.

[illegible]TO

[illegible] of his EIGHT [illegible]

may 2—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the usual polling places on the first Thursday in August, 1875, in New Hanover county for the election of the following township officers, viz:

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP—Seven Magistrates, one Township Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee.

FEDERAL POINT, MASONBORO, HARNETT AND CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIPS—Two Magistrates, one Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee each.

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES—Three Delegates to the State Constitutional Convention.

S. H MANNING,
Sheriff of New Hanover County.
july 16-4w.

EDWARD PLOTTS' STAR PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in tone and power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives UNIVERSAL Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute like note to a volume of sound,

Unsurpassed by any Instrument,

The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has

All the Latest Improvements,

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut, Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated and is sold at EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES.

For Cash. Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

Agents Wanted,

(Male or female,) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the 'Star' Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturer,

EDWARD PLOTTS,
Washington, N. J.
july 9—6m

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Are as perfect parlor organs as are manufactured. Correspondence solicited with organists, musicians and the trade. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J.
july 9—6m

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Are celebrated for their purity of tone, elegant design and thorough construction. Send for catalogue. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J july 9—6m

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Are in cases warranted not to crack or warp if properly used. Send for catalogue. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washinton, N J.
july 9—6

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Any person wishing to purchase a parlor organ, where there is no agent for the 'Star,' would do well to write for special rates, to introduce this instrument. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J
July 9—6m

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

New and beautiful designs. Agents wanted. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J july 9—6m

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Every instrument fully warranted. Factory and office, Washington, N J. Correspondence solicited. July 9—6m

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Agents supplied at figures that defy competition for the same class of instruments. Try one. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J july 9—6m

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Any person, male or female, who has a little leisure time can procure a first class instrument at a greatly reduced price send send stamp for particulars. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J
july 9—6m

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Combine beauty durability and worth. Send for illustrated catalogue before buying or Address the manufacturer, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J july 9—6m

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Send for price list and list of testimonials. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J july 9—6m

GO TO

ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL CUP. May 2—tf

THE WEEKLY POST

W. P. CANADAY,

Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N, C.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Constitutional Convention.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
J. H. SMYTH, ESQ.,
GEN. S. H. MANNING.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
HON. R. P. BUXTON,
J. C. BLOCKER, ESQ.

CRAVEN COUNTY,
R. H. LEHMAN,
JOHN S. MANNIX.

LENOIR COUNTY,
RICHARD W. KING.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

BLADEN COUNTY,
A. McDONALD.

WAKE COUNTY.
RICHARD C. BADGER,
ALEXANDER B. DAVIS.
MADISON C. HODGE,
JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

WILKES COUNTY,
COL. T. J. DULA,
GEN. J. Q. A. BRYAN.

BERTIE COUNTY.
F. W. BELL.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.
W. P. MABSON,
A. McCABE.

FORSYTHE COUNTY.
W. H. WHEELER.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
B. F. BULLOCK, JR.

MARTIN COUNTY.
J. J. MARTIN.

NASH COUNTY.
J. J. SHARP.

WARREN COUNTY.
J. W. THORNE.

Township of Wilmington.

FOR MAGISTRATES.

AT LARGE.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
J. C. HILL.
1ST WARD—HENRY BREWINGTON
2D WARD—S. VANAMRINGE,
3D WARD—W. H. MOORE,
4TH WARD—ALEX. SAMPSON,
5TH WARD—ANTHONY HOWE.

FOR CONSTABLE.
SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK.
S. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
ALFRED HOWE,
A. H. MORRIS,
J. E. SAMPSON.

JUDGE AND JURY.

Last week in the Superior court for this county, then in session in this city, two very important criminal cases were tried; James Burgess, a white man, was tried for the murder of Chas. Jackson, a colored man. The jury was composed entirely of white men, and after a deliberation of nearly three days, they brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the defendant was discharged. William Fisher and John Fisher, colored men, were tried for a deadly assault made on George W. Harper, a white man. The jury was composed entirely of colored men, and after a deliberation of nearly two days they brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

We do not propose making any criticism on the verdicts of these juries, we only wish to state a few facts concerning the offenses for which the trials were had. The defendant Burgess, was in a liquor saloon in this city at a late hour of the night, quite drunk, when the deceased, Charles Jackson, came in. Burgess began quarrelling with deceased, struck him, threatened to kill him, put his hand back as though he would draw a pistol, and then with the other white man, Snow, went out of the saloon with deceased. They had been gone but about one or two minutes when the report of a pistol was heard and these two white men returned to the saloon without the colored man, Jackson. Jackson's companions imdiately went out to look for him and found his lifeless body in the gutter, but a few steps from the door of the saloon. The white men have never given any reasonable account of what became of the colored man after they went out of the saloon. The case went to a jury of white men and the defendant as we have said, was acquitted.—Only a *nigger*.

In the other case it seems that George W. Harper, a white man, was passing along a road on his way home, about dark in the evening, when two colored men stepped out from the side of the road and fired two loads of shot into him, wounding him very severely. He thought the prisoners John and William Fisher were the persons who had shot him, but he swore that "their voices did not sound like the voices he heard the night he was shot." This was the substance of the only direct testimony in the case, although there were some circumstances tending to show that the accused were probably the guilty parties. The case went to a jury of colored men, and the defendants as we have said, were acquitted. It is the opinion of some persons who heard both cases that the testimony in the Burgess-Jackson case was quite as strong or stronger against the defendant than was the testimony in the Fisher-Harper case.

And now we have to record a scene that has seldom been witnessed in the Superior Court of this county. On Friday morning the colored jury in the Fisher-Harper case came into court and rendered a verdict of "not guilty." whereupon his honor, Judge McKoy, seemed to loose control of his usually good judgment, and berated the jury roundly for having brought in such a verdict. Addressing himself to the jury he said "your finding in this cause convinces me that you are unfit to be entrusted, as a jury, with the trial of causes in this Court, and you will therefore be discharged;" then turning to Sheriff Manning he said, "Mr. Sheriff, you will not summon any of these men on any jury before me hereafter."

It is said that there had been some attemped tampering with this jury, and the man who was accused of doing so was, by the the order of Judge McKoy, arrested and sent to jail for thirty days. No one can be more opposed to corruption in the jury room than we are, and we think his Honor did right in sending the man to jail for attempting to communicate improperly with this jury, but it was not shown that there had been anything more than an attempt at corruption on the part of an outsider, and that fact was not known to the judge until after he had heaped his tirade and vented his ill concealed spleen on the jury. Why did not Judge McKoy rant and rave at the white jury for having acquitted a white man for the killing of a nigger? He well knows that there were white men on that jury that, knowing that jurors have rights that a *Judge* even should respect, would have rebuked *him* for his insolence and unmannerly conduct if he had insulted them as he did the colored jury. Why should his Honor Judge McKoy select a jury of negroes as the object of his spleen, heaping indignities on them that he would not have dared to heap on white men? Was it because they were negroes and he felt secure in doing what he did, believing that they would stand like sheep before their shearers, opening not their mouths? Why did not Judge McKoy rebuke as he should have done, the jury of white men who were keeping up a regular orgie in the court room during the night, being supplied with whiskey by the gallon, and who plied the officers in whose charge they were and others with this motor, for the first time used since the war in a jury room in New Hanover county as an aid to determining whether or not a white man should be found guilty for the murder of a negro?

We hope hereafter that Judge McKoy will not allow his Kuklux proclivities to get the better of his judicial dignity and judgment.

THE WARRENTON GAZETTE.

The Warrenton Gazette, in giving an account of the Boston celebration of the Bunker Hill Centennial, and speaking of the cordial reception by the Yanks of the visitors from the South, says:—"All the Southern delegations were treated with the utmost respect and cordiality. If the people of Boston can forget and forgive the bad blood engendered by the war, surely we of the South can. We believe and sincerely hope that these national reunions will result in much good to our entire country. The people have long since become disgusted with sectional strife and recriminations, and if the old antebellum politicians and sore-heads can be gotten rid of, and the government be placed in the hands of pure and honest men, such as those who conscientiously served and fought for their respective goverments during the late war, then would every thing be lovely while the goose hangs high." That which the *Gazette* recommends about getting clear of the antebellum politicians and sore-heads like Jeff. Davis and D. H. Hill, and men of that stripe and putting in their places pure and and honest men, is just what the Republican party want to do and just what the Democrats want to prevent. The South has men who conscientiously adhered to the Union during the late war, and has men who as conscientiously stick to the Union now, and those are the men who the Republicans intend to place in the control of this county.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, President of the late Confederacy, is the man whom the Warrenton *Gazette* man thinks the people of North Carolina want for president of the State University; and that he would do more to resuscitate the University than any man in the United States.

Mr. Jefferson Davis did more to *destroy* the University of North Carolina than any man in the United States, rushing this State into a fruitless and foolish war, destroying the substantial values that the Institution possessed, scattering its faculty and sending its young men to the field to engage in fratricidal strife. Yes, certainly Mr. Jefferson Davis of all men in the world is the man to resuscitate the University.

The rival railrouds will soon be issuing chromos.

THE CHIVALRY

If any one doubts the existence of the real, simon pure, unadulterated and undefiled spirit of true chivalry in the bosom of the true southron, he is mistaken. The palmy days of the Lion hearted Richard or the du Geuse lin never equaled the fine sense of honor, especially as it should be exhibited towards the weak and helpless, as that shown towards a decent, respectable man in a passenger coach on the Georgia Central railroad a few days ago.—And this act is a fair criterion by which to judge the average Southern *gentlemen*, though of course their manifestations of gentility and chivaly assumes many phases.

It seems that a decently dressed colored man—*a nigger*—holding a first class ticket, and entitled to occupy a first class seat in a first class coach on the Georgia Central railroad, had the impudence to avail himself of the privilege which the law and his money, and a pass of the railroad company entitled him, and because his skin was dark, these *brave* men, in the presence of *ladies* (save the mark!) deliberately and most violently proceed to insult and outrage the person of the innocent colored man by besmearing him with tobacco juice!! No cursing or violent demonstrations of the man; no pugilistic exhibitions; no kicks and cuffs: oh no! that would be a violation of law, but who ever heard of a law in the chivatric State of Geogia which prevented *gentlemen* from squirting tobacco juice on a nigger for the purpose of forcing him to leave a coach in which were ladies? And ain't it the very acme of politeness and good breeding and gentility for gentlemen thus to act in the presence of ladies, and for ladies to encourage their noble escorts thus to act? Certainly, and when it is understood that the smart behavior of these *gentlemen*, encouraged by these ladies, was for the purpose in "a cool and effective way of defeating the civil rights bill," the matter is fully and satisfactorily explained.

[From the Savannah News.]

"If you have ever been of the opinion that the people along the line of the Central road didn't know how to put down any manifestation of civil rights, you were very much mistaken. The Irwinton Southerner gives an example. On Thursday morning last a negro, dressed *a la mode*, presented himself at the door of the passonger coach of the up train, at Millen, conducted by Mr. Marlow, one of the best conductors in the State, and demanded admission. Mr Marlow, informed him that a splendid coach forward, for persons of color, would receive him. He demurred, and said that he had paid first-class fare, and would put up with nothing less than a seat with the white folks. Mr. Marlow, seeing that the negro's object was to bring a suit under the civil rights law against the company, admitted him, and he took his seat. There were a few ladies and a half dozen gentlemen in the car when he entered. In a few minutes the gentlemen simultaneously took seats around the civil righter and commenced chewing tobacco and spitting upon him. He applied to Mr. Marlow for protection who informed him that he had as much as he could do to protect himself. Sullenly and silently he bore the indignity until his face, coat, vest and pants were discolored by the saliva which was squirted upon him from the mouths of his tormentors. Finally one of them arose, and proceeding to the water-cooler filled his capacious mouth with a half gallon of the fluid, and marching slowly and solemnly in front of the negro he, with the force of a fire engine, squirted it into the face and bosom of the man and brother. This was more than he could bear, and he left for the car set apart for the people of his color. There was scarcely a word uttered all the time, and it was a cool and effective way to defeat the civil rights bill."

ARE WE READY?

We re-publish an editorial that appeared in the POST some weeks ago, and again we ask "are we ready to pass under the yoke?"

North Carolina is not ready to pass under the yoke as Georgia has done. North Carolina is not ready to return to the rule of White Leagues, Kuklux, and Know Nothing associations. She is not ready to surrender the position she now holds as a true and loyal State, and retrograde to the barbarous times of the whipping post and the pillory She is not willing to disfranchise her poor citizens merely because they are poor, by allowing an infamous law to be passed which will require a voter to show his tax receipt before he will be allowed to deposit his ballot. It is by this means the Kuklux aristocracy of Georgia have that State in their iron grasp, and control her destinies as surely as when we were living in the days of the Confederacy. The poor men, the laboring classes of the State, those men whose hard, horny hands have made the cotton, and rice, and corn, and tobacco, and rosin, and lumber, and all the many other articles that go to make up the commercial wealth of this great State, don't want to be entirely ignored and disfranchised and allowed no voice in the management of their own affairs merely because they may not be able to produce a tax receipt when they go to the polls to vote, while the "wealth and intelligence," so called—men with soft hands and kid gloves—men who sit in their counting rooms and bank parlors, and comfortable offices and swell and blow and talk about their being the "chivalry," and curse and abuse the "niggers"—are to take the care and management of the affairs of the State.

The very money on which these aristocrats splurge is the result of the hard, honest, labor and sweat of poor men; all that constitutes the basis of our wealth, of our credit, of our taxation, is the result of the labor of poor men; poor men are the bone and sinew of our State and constitute much the larger proportion of the voting population, and it is against *these* men that these aristocrats discriminate.

The poor men of North Carolina will remember next August who the men are who would thus disfranchise them, who would rob them of their homesteads, who would seek to make them pay for their slaves that were made free through their own mad acts, who would even disregard the sanctity of their oaths and do *any* thing that pleased them if they should unfortunately control that convention.

FRATERNIZATION.

The Charleston, S. C., *News and Courier* (Democrat), says:

"The fraternization at Bunker Hill does not mean fraternization with the horde of out-at-elbows adventurers who by playing on the passions of the negro brought the South to its present pass. It means a cordial reunion of the brave, honorable and sincere soldiers of the North and South, and, by its heartiness and living force, is a warning to professional politicians, South and North, to mend their ways or prepare to take a back seat."

The mean, low and contemptible hound who wrote the above was, most probably, some sneaking, impecunious dead beat loafer who managed in some way to attach himself in some menial capacity to the gentlemen of the Charleston battallion and went with them on their recent visit to Boston to attend the centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill, and after passing himself off as a newspaper reporter and thereby gaining admittance to the houses of the hospitable citizens of Boston, the near kinsfolks of the very men he so maliciously maligns, if not the very men themselves, drinking their wine and filling his hungry stomach with their food, now turns about with the dastardly spirit of a sneak and a coward, and lies upon and traduces his hospitable hosts. We notify our northern friends that this fellow is not at all a representative of southern gentlemen, and that his character is quite as much despised here as it is and should be there, and should he ever again show his face in Boston, he should be kicked from the door of every gentleman's house that he had the impudence to approach.

We learn that Judge Merrimon has concluded to take the stump. We think it would be well for the Judge to tell how he tried to have a case brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for the purpose of testing the validity of the homestead. We think the people would like to hear this matter explained.

A Confederate Ghost.

"Rest, perturbed spirit!" will be the sentiment of all healthy minds on reading the wild, frantic address of General John S. Preston to the alumni of the University of Virginia. The University of Virginia was founded by Jefferson, and he regarded it as one of his proudest trophies. In the epitaph he wrote for his own tombstone he classed it with the authorship of the Declaration of Independence as one of the three things for which he thought he deserved to be remembered. If the flighty orator had inherited somethiug of Jefferson's taste for chaste and condensed composition he would have done greater honor to his Alma Mater. The frothy rhetoric of a sophomore does not become the mouth of an alumnus of an institution of learning founded by one of our great statesmen who had the greatest contempt for empty bombast. But the sentiments of this stilted address would be out of taste in any diction. General Preston exhibits himself as a ghost lingering over the grave of the late Confederacy and cherishing all the sentiments which it felt in life. He delivers such blows as a ghost might give whose arm is thin air and whose stroke cannot wound. To do him justice he is not quite insensible of the vanity of his utterances. Here is one specimen of his despairing rhetoric:—"The bloody tumult of the storm which fell apon our peaceful grandeur may have subsided, but our poor waterlogged vessel is still flapping her shivered sails and rolling heavily and helplessly in the yawning troughs." This is a specimen of style for the imitative young graduates. The whole composition is of this tissue, and the main purpose of the address seems to have been to evoke out of its grave the spirit of the dead Confederacy. Here is General Preston's view of the permanency of our Union:—"Not space, or time, or the convenience of any human law, or the power of any human arm can reconcile institutions for the turbulent fanatic of Plymouth Rock and the God-fearing Christian of Jamestown." The whole address is in a strain of similar turgid extravagance and bad temper, and it is painful to make quotations. They jar so upon the spirit of the recent Centennial celebrations, and on the enthusiasm of the young Virginians who lately went to Banker Hill, that we are justified in supposing that General Preston stands alone. Surely there is nothing resembling this in the excellent address of Mr. Hunter, the eminent statesman, to another Virginia college a day or two since. It is not the sentiment of the great body of the ingenuous young men of the Southern States who cherish hopes of their own future and that of the country with which their destinies are bound up. Alas, poor ghost!—*N. Y. Herald.*

Democrats say, "If Grant should run again he would not carry a single State." Why, then, should they oppose him?

The Convention of 1861 cost the people of North Carolina over twenty thousand lives. Hundreds of poor men are now hobbling over the land, some with a leg lost, others without an arm, and many broken down in health. Widows and orphans are to be found in every neighborhood. All this is the result of Democratic rule. Their cry was "peaceable secession." The same spirit that animated the Democratic party in 1861 is now rampant in their ranks. They led us through seas of blood for four years, and if allowed, will lead us again to destruction. They threatened in 1861 to tear down the pillars of the Federal Constitution; they now put forth the same threat in regard to our State Constitution. There is only one way to defeat them, and that is by a bold and determined resistance to their tyranny. Let the battle cry be "our Constitution as it is."—*Constitution.*

The Rocky Mount Mail says:—"The Democrats will only elect such men as will regard an oath and will take their seats in accordance with the terms contained in the Convention act under which they are elected."

Surely, the editor of the Mail must be dreaming. Does he not know that W. A. Graham, the great High Priest of his party, is a candidate for convention honors in Orange county? Does he not also know that the Salisbury Watchman has declared in favor of Graham, and says that no man whose opinion is worth anything is in favor of regarding the oath? Does the editor of the Mail mean to say that the Democrats of Orange will elect the great High Priest? Truly the Democratic editors are far from being a brotherly set. These cross opinions bode you no good, gentlemen; they argue weakness. —*Constitution.*

One argument used by the democrats is, that the Covention will have to assemble, in any event, and "much of the expense" will have been incurred by the mere fact of its assembling. Pray, how much in proportion to the five hundred thousand dollars that it will cost to carry out the scheme of the plotters? The answer must be, but an exceedingly small part. And who is to blame, even for this expense? The answer is, the democrats, who passed the convention bill and forced the people to elect delegates! That sort of argument wont do. The people have the power to check this extravagance before it overwhelms them, by voting for delegates who will remain in Raleigh but a single day, instead of several months.—*New North State.*

Let it be borne in mind, that one of the main objects of the Democratic party is to disfranchise as many as possible of the white and colored laboring men of the State. The votes of such men are a thorn in the side of the gentry. One of their pet schemes for carryinging out of their disfranchising plans, is, to have a clause inserted in the Constitution prohibiting any one from voting who has been convicted of minor offences. Now this will operate especially against the poorer classes, because if rich men are arraigned for any crime or misdemeanor, they have money to pay lawyers' fees, and will, in that way, escape conviction. The poor white and colored citizens will be the only sufferers. This is one of the many concoted schemes to crush the masses of the people. No wonder indignation against Democratic rule is existing to so great an extent in North Carolina.

The Democrats are in the habit of denouncing our present Constitution as the joint work of carpet-baggers, scalawags and niggers. Now it is very strange that the late Legislature should have endorsed the action of these carpet-baggers, scalawags and niggers, by providing that the Convention shall not interfere with some of the main provisions of the Constitution.

Carpet-baggers, scalawags and niggers, gave the people a homestead, a mechanics' lien law, the right to elect the Judges and Executive officers, and other popular rights, which the Democratic gentry have heretofore refused. If the Democrats are in earnest about the restrictions, they pay a handsome compliment to carpet-baggers, scalawags and niggers, but then they are not in earnest, and would not have thus endorsed the main features of the Constitution but for sinister designs.—*Constitution.*

It is a sad sight to see hundred of poor maimed confederate soldiers in our State, made such by fighting the battles of a hartless aristocracy. It is sadder still to reflect, that the last Democratic Legislature refused a pitiful allowance to purchase artificial limbs for these unfortunate men, while thousands of dollars were spent to take away from the people the right of electing their officers, and thousands more were wasted in concocting schemes to retain Democratic ascendancy. And yet, they are asked to vote for placing such men in the Convention, and thus recall the Legislature that so shamefully insulted them.

Remember, if Democrats should control the Convention they may strike out that clause in our present Constitution which prevents the Legislature from taxing the poll more than two dollars. If they have a chance they may reduce the tax on property and raise it on the poll. That they will not hesitate to do this, is proven by the fact, that the late Legislature taxed all of the poor man's property over twenty-five dollars, and allowed the rich man to enjoy an annual income of fifteen hundred dollars free from taxation.

The new Insane Asylum will be located a mile and a half from the Court House at Morganton, overlooking Lake Louise.—*Wilmington Star.*

Doubtless, a *healthful* locality.—"Lake Louise," Wilson's *swill pond*, which will afford enough miasmatic influence to make the residence of the unfortunates of the institution of short duration, and thus relieve the State of the expense of maintaining them.—Profouud wisdom and philantrupy!—*Statesville American.*

Not a Party Issue.

The convention question is not a party issue, but a matter that belongs exclusively with the people, to say if they do, or do not, want a convention to sit at this time, with its attendant cost, and risk, to change their organic law, and after that, another session of the Legislature, to continue interminably. By voting for "adjournment" delegates, the people will decide that they want NO CONVENTION, and if a sufficient number of that class be chosen, there will be no Convention, and the people, in that case, will save heavy additional taxation.—*American.*

Judge Junius Hillyer, of Georgia, has written a letter to the Atlanta News declining to take part in a fourth of July celebration. He writes: "In my heart I feel that the existence of the government which dawned on the memorable 4th of July, 1776, perished in 1861, and this is the fourteenth year of the present government. I can't perceive how any Southern man can, with patriotic pleasure, participate in the celebration of the anniversary of a government that has long ceased to exist." The people might accommodate Judge Hillyer by celebrating the anniversary of Lee's surrender, from which time he might date the existence of the present government of the United States.—*Ex.*

Was such a thing ever thought of in old Democratic times as running a mechanic for any office? Did the Democratic party ever advocate any measure promotive of the interests of the working man? Did any one ever hear of the Democratic party being in favor of a homestead? Did any one ever hear of such a measure as the Mechanics' lien law until the Republican party came into power? Were the rights of married women ever protected, and their property preserved against their husbands' creditors under Democratic rule? Were the people allowed to elect their Judges, Justices of the Peace and Executive officers until the Republican party came into power? The answers to these questions are contained in the monosyllable NO.

If, then, the Republican party has guaranteed these great privileges to the people, is it wise to vote for delegates to the Convention who are in favor of their overthrow? Let the people weigh well these matters. If the Republican party succeeds in the coming election then the people's rights are safe; otherwise, untold troubles may be visited upon them.—*Constitution.*

The Wilson Advance is in high dudgeon because of our article calling attention to the fact that the editor of the Charlotte Democrat wants the whipping-post restored and demands pay for his late slaves. The Advance says, "The danger of being convicted by false testimony is as great now as it would be if the whipping-post were established." Granted; but we hav'nt any disfranchising mode of punishment—no relic of barbarism, which the Democratic State Executive committee wish put up in our jail-yards. Whipping disfranchises, and to disfranchise is to take power from the many and place it in the hands of the few.

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ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BIGGIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used.
may 21—tf

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WILMINGTON N. C

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 P. m.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday.)

Leave Wilmington	9.30 A. M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P. M.
Leave Florence	12.45 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	6.22 P. M.

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1 55 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1 40 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	9 00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M
Leave Florence	4.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P M

Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta.

JAMES ANDERSON,
Gen. Superintendent.
july 9-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11.41 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.35 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.05 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	6.50 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	3.30 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6.00 A. M
Leave Weldon daily, at	7.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept. 1-tf General Sup't.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

—VIA—

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC ARE RESpectfully informed that

Round Trip Excursion Tickets,

Good to return till November 1st, 1875, will now be had at the principal stations of this railway,

AT LOWER RATES THAN EVER BEFORE

to the following delightful summer resorts in Western North Carolina, with the extraordinary inducement of a CONVENTION TICKET, enabling business men to make frequent returns during the season at a nominal cost. Tickets now on sale to

LINCOLNTON,
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Night Trains out of Wilmington via this Line, with

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Any further information can be furnished upon application to

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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce is granted. Address,

M. HOUSE, Attorney,
June 4-6m 194 Broadway, N. Y.

THE WEEKLY POST

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committee should be addressed to Thomas B. Keough, Chairman, care of F. M. Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice to Republicans.

ROOMS REP. STATE EX. COM.,
NATIONAL HOTEL.
Raleigh.

Chairman of Congressional District and County Executive Committees will please forward immediately a complete list of the names of members of their committees with post office address.

Chairman will also send in applications for speakers, giving time and place for holding meetings.

All persons throughout the State opposed to Convention, will please correspond freely with the State Committee on all matters relating to the Convention and election.

THOMAS B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

Opinion of Rodman, J.

State *ex rel.* VanBokkelen, *et als.*, *vs.* Canaday, *et als.*

I concur in the judgment of the court, but as I cannot concur in some of the reasons of the majority, as expressed by Justice Reade, it is proper to state wherein I differ from my Associates and my reasons for the difference:

1. I concur in thinking that the Legislature has no right to require a residence of ninety days in the city of Wilmington as a qualification to voters in a city election. Much less has it a right to require such a lenght of residence on *the same lot*. The Constitution requires as a qualification of voters, a residence of twelve months in the State, and of thirty days within the county where they offer to vote. It says nothing about residence in a city as a necessary qualification to vote in a city election. It must be conceded, however, that no person can vote at a city election unless he resides in the city at the time he offers to vote.

I think also, that it is within the power of the Legislature to require as a qualification that the voter shall have resided for a reasonable time within the city. There can be no reason why every person (otherwise qualified), who *actually and bona fidely* resides in a municipality, be it a State, county, township or city, at the time he offers to vote therein, should be allowed to vote. But it is also reasonable to require that the *bona fide* and intended permanency of the residence shall be clearly proved, and this can be best done by showing that it has existed for a time long enough reasonably to create the presumption of good faith and permanency.

This time the constitution has fixed as to counties, at thirty days. And the rule is equally applicable as to cities if the Legislature think proper to apply it. The Legislature may shorten the time which will create the presumption of good faith and permanency, but they cannot extend it beyond what the Constitution says shall be sufficient for that purpose. If they can extend the time beyond thirty days, there is no limit.

As a ward of a city has no separate government or interest distinct from that of the city, there would seem to be no reason in requiring any time of residence in a certain ward as a qualification for voting for city officers, as distinct from ward officers, if there be any such.

But to require that the voter shall have resided for any definite time on the same lot, evidently makes a disqualification which can find no sanction in the Constitution, or in justice or reason. In large cities most of the inhabitants are boarders or tenants. Under the act we are considering, if a voter should leave a hotel for another, or if his lease should expire and he should remove to another residence in the same city, within ninety days before an election, he would be disqualified. It cannot be necessary to say more on this part of the case, except to observe that the act was enacted only about forty days before the election.

2. I also agree with the majority of the court in its view of that part of the act which requires voters before being registered, and also if challenged before voting, to prove their qualifications by witnesses personally known to the registrars and poll holders.

These officers are in a certain sense judges. The registrar (to confine myself to him,) must be satisfied of the qualifications of a voter before registering him, by the same rules of evidence which apply to other judges of facts, and an action would be against him if after reasonable proof of qualification he should maliciously refuse to register a person entitled to registration. No doubt the Legislature may enact general laws admitting or disqualifying certain classes of witnesses, but its powers cannot be unlimited in this respect, I conceive it has no right to enact a rule of evidence for a particular case, or to impose such qualifications on witnesses as practically leave the admission of the evidence to the arbitrary opinion of the Judge, without liability to review; or to make the competency of witnesses in a particular class of cases independent on a mere accident, and independent of any rule professing even to be founded in reason. What could be said for a law which made the competency of a witness in all cases, or in any particular class of cases, for example, on trials for murder, to depend upon the irrelevant accident that the witness was, or was not personally known to the Judge or jury; and which left it in the discretion of the Judge to admit or deny his personal acquainance, according to his caprice

The injustice and folly of such a law would be so gross, that its validity would not find an advocate. Yet that is a part or the act we are considering. The right to vote is property, and no man can be deprived of it "but by the law of the land," (Bill of Rights, 8, 17,) and the arbitrary will of a registrar or of a judge is not "the law of the land," in the well settled meaning of the Bill of Rights.

The requirement that the witnesses to the qualification of a voter shall be personally known to the registrar is a new and most unreasonable addition to the qualifications for voters which the Constitution prescribes, and in my opinion is clearly beyond the power of the Legislature.

3. In the third proposition of the majority, I do not concur.

The Constitution gives to the Legislature the general power of legislation subject only to certain specified restrictions. The legislative power includes part of itself the power to create and regulate municipal corporations, to prescribe what officers there shall be, the manner of electing them, (subject, of course, to any constitutional provisions which may be applicable), their powers &c. The Legislature may do this by a special act for any particular munipality, for this power is clearly given by Art. VII, Sec. 1, of the Constitution.—In the power to create and provide for the organization of a city, whether this power be derived from any special provisions of the Constitution, or general grant of legislative power, it seems to me, must be included the power to divide it into ward. [See 1 Dillon Mun. corp., sec 19] This being conceded, I find nothing in the Constitution, which restrains the legislative power in its action on this subject, or requires that the several wards shall be equal in area, population, or taxable property; or forbids that each ward, however unequal in all of those respects, shall send the same number of representatives to to the city council, It must be admitted that there is no express restraint on the legislative power in these respects. But it is argued that there is a general spirit or intent to be gathered from the Constitution, to the effect that every voter shall have an equal weight in electing public officers, and in the govment of the State, or of the subordinate municipality to which he belongs. It has been said by some one before, that it is dangerous to undetake to construe a constitution upon what may be supposed to be its general spirit, for one may be easily misled by a prepossession as to what that spirit ought to be, and the results, even of the most impartial inquiry into so uncertain a subject, can never be certain. For my part, I find no indication of any such general intent, and certainly of none which can be applied to cities and tows, by any admitted rules of reasoning.

Art. II, sec. 6, says that the House of Representatives should be composed of one hundred and twenty representatives, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one representative, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation. Section 7 provides how the ratio of representation shall be ascertained, and how fractions shall be carried over, with the view of producing something like an approximation of representation to population.

These provisions are merely directory. They look only to the existing, or some similar division of the State into counties. It is left open to the Legislature to create new counties, as it has repeatedly done, without any objection to its constitutional power to do so. For aught that I see in the Constitution, it might divide the State into one hundred and twenty counties of unequal area, population and taxable property, when each would be entitled to one representative in the House. I think this instance, without going farther, is sufficient to show that there is no general controlling intent in the Constitution restraining the Legislature from an unequal distribution of political power.

That this power may be abused for partisan ends, there can be no doubt. It is indifferent to me whether in this case it has been abused, or not. This Court has authority to repress any usurpation of legislative power, but not to correct a mere abuse of it. For that, the Legislature is responsible to the people alone.

It is proper here to notice a position taken in argument by the learned counsel for the plaintiff, which might seem to find some countenance in the generality of my expressions, as to the legislative power to create, organize, and regulate, municipal corporations. The contention of the learned counsel was, that the Legislature might itself *appoint* the municipal officers, and consequently, if it allowed them to be elected, had an unlimited power to prescribe the qualifications of the electors, I do not think that this conclusion fairly follows, from the concession to the Legislature of general legislative power over such corporations. The appointment of officers, except merely temporarily, and for the purpose of organization, is not properly a part of the legislative power. It is not included under the general grant, and clearly, it is not elsewhere specifically granted. Therefore, under sec. 37, of the Bill of Rights, it remains with the people, that is to say, with the people of the locality in which the office is to be exercised.

From this reasoning my conclusions are:

1. That the Legislature may constitutionally divide a city into wards unequal in population, &c., and give to each ward an equal representation in the city council.

2. That it cannot require any qualification for voters in city elections additional to those required by the Constitution for voters in general,

3. It may require a residence of thirty days within the city before voting, as an assurance of *bona fide* residence within the city at the time of voting.

4. That the proof of the qualification of a voter cannot be materially other than is competent under the general rules of evidence.

Hon. D. M. Barringer delivered a speech in the House of Commons in 1861, from which we quote as follows:

"If we call a convention, that call must be absolute, and not conditional. The Legislature cannot control the sovereigns, but can call them together in pursuance of the Constitution."

The Supreme Court has decided that the new charter for Wilmington is unconstitutional, and has remanded that unfortunate city to the control of ignorance and rascality. A Convention will right this wrong, if Democratic, therefore, send none but Democrats to the Convention.—*New Berne Journal of Commerce.*

"We repudiate and despise the restrictions intended to limit the power of the people."—*Piedmont Press, June 15th*, 1875.

The Shelby Aurora proposes to abolish the Penitentiary, and says:

"How then shall we punish criminals? We say by hanging and whipping-post. * * * * Hanging and whipping would cost but very little."

Says the democratic address:—"Of the two methods prescribed for changing the constitution, that by legislative enactment is expensive, uncertain and dangerous."

How so?

Again: "The convention method is speedy and economical."

How so?

A majority of the delegates to the convention of 1861 were elected because they were Union men. And yet the ordinance of secession was passed in less than six hours after the convention assembled. Can we put any more faith in the pledges of Democrats today than in those of 1861?

The Legislature called a convention in North Carolina in 1861 without submitting the question of convention or no convention to the people. Result: Secession, war, conscript act, tithe laws, thirty thousand of our best men killed, five hundred more with legs and arms shot off and one half of the property of the State destroyed. Are our people ready to repeat the sad experiment?

The Charlotte Observer utters the following doleful cry. Heed it, ye outragers of popular rights. Take warning, ye gentry. Your doom is sealed. Here is your consolation. Read and reflect:

"It is a stern fact, and we had as well look the matter in the face, that there is no enthusiasm among the Conservative voters on this Convention matter, and this apathy may result in disaster if we go to lugging immaterial and extraneous issues into the campaign."

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then have your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTH CAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

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WADDELL & SMITH, Editors and
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Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at	7.15 A. M
Arrive in Charlotte	7.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte	7.00 A. M
Arrive in Wilmington	6.45 P. M

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	5.40 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	6.30 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 A. M
Arrive at Laurinburg at	6.00 P. M
Leave Laurinburg at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	6.00 P. M

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

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S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE,
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	9.24 P. M	8.20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	9.32 "	8.50 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2.20 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville	5.44 "	4.05 P. M.
" Dundee	5.56 "	4.13 "
" Burkeville	11.35 "	8.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.22 P. M.	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10.39 "	1.31 "
" Greensboro	2.00 A. M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.34 "	6.45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8-39 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7.15 A. M.	8.47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M.	.....
" Co. Shops	3.58 "	.....
" Raleigh	7.38 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10.05 A. M	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	5.00 P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.52A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	.....

North Western N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4:30 P M
Arrive at Salem	6:13 P M
Leave Salem	9:20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11:15 A M

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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
june 11—4t Raleigh, N. C.

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THE WEEKLY POST

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1875.

To the Voters of Nash County.

GENTLEMEN: You are required by an act of the last Legislature to vote on the 1st Thursday in August for a delegate to a State Convention, to convene in Raleigh on the 6th of September.—The object of that convention is to change the present Constitution, or making a new one, and is fraught with the deepest interest to you and demands your gravest consideration; because it directly effects the rights and liberties of every citizen in our State.

You have been told that our present Constitution is not adapted to our wants nor suited to our habits and customs. You have witnessed its working, and notwithstanding the obstacles, checks and clogs its opponents have thrown in the way, the masses of our people, the toiling men of our State have been greatly benefitted, elevated and placed in situations far better than they ever were under the old Constitution with its discriminating clauses in favor of the property holders, and its cruel penalties.

Under the workings of our present Constitution our people have rapidly advanced in prosperity and educational improvements. There is, therefore, no grounds for any complaint or any real cause for incurring the enormous expense of a State Convention to remould the organic law of the State. But you are told that great changes are necessary, and to quiet the minds of the people upon the momentous question of changing the Constitution, the Legislature prescribed an oath for the delegates to take, restricting them in their action touching certain important clauses. This oath, so far as it is concerned, is a mere clap trap to deceive the unsuspecting working man, and those who do not make themselves familiar with the many political schemes concocted by the leaders of parties in order to succeed in obtaining positions with fat salaries, and manipulating plans by which to get their friends into positions they could never get by the suffrage of the people.

Gentlemen, you know that when these delegates are elected they are clothed with all the power you possess as a sovereign people, and may change, make or unmake the Constitution at Will. The Legislature has no authority to prescribe rules or restrict them in their action. Suppose when they got to Raleigh they declare their unwillingness to take the oath? Where do the people derive power to compel them to do so? Are they not then unrestricted and unlimited as to what action they may be disposed to take in altering the Constitution? The constitutional mode of calling a convention is first to submit to the people whether they want one or not. If this had been done, and such restrictions as the people desired embodied when they voted. If they voted to call a convention then the restriction would be binding. It is not so in this call. The Legislature, the creature of the convention has imposed upon the people to vote only for delegates. They have no voice to shape the action of the delegates after they are elected. The course pursued in 1834 was to submit to the people whether they want one or not. If this had been done, and such restrictions as the people desired embodied when they voted—if they voted to call a Convention then the restriction would be binding. It is not so in this call. The Legislature, the creature of the Convention, has imposed upon the people to vote only for delegates. They have no voice to shape the action of the delegates after they are elected. The course pursued in 1834 was to submit to the people whether they would call a Convention or not. They called a Convention and voted to restrict the delegates. It was binding because the people in their sovereignty restricted them.

You know that many of the Democratic leaders admit the oath is of no force. Well, if it is of no force, and it is so admitted, it is very plain that it will not bind any delegate who chooses to pass it over. It will not have any weight in any part of their action.

Do you want the Homestead law, which enables any man, poor or rich, to have a home for his family abolished? Do you want the law giving your wives the right to hold property revoked? Do you want the old casa law imprisonment for debt, the odious whipping-post, pillory and stocks re-established? These relics of barbarism which fasten a stigma upon the victim to the latest posterity—upon the State, and an insult to true civilization. Good schools and houses of correction maintained instead would show to the civilized world that we were advancing in the scale of being instead of retrogating. Have not the Democratic leaders opposed the Homestead, and declared it unconstitutional and that it ought not to bar the collection of old debts. They tell you the Convention will not interfere with it or the Lien law. Why, because it will not require it to do so to do away with both these laws. They have only to get a Supreme Court of Democratic Judges who will decide them unconstitutional and they are no longer of any force. Do you want the election of Judges and county officers taken from the people and these officers appointed by the Legislature? Do you want qualified suffrage and a landed representation only? That is, so many acres to qualify a man for the Commons, and so many acres to qualify a man for the Senate. These discriminations were so unjust and ill adapted to the advancement of the people we all joined together in 1852 and voted them out of the old Constitution. Let us not go back on ourselves but move forward in the course of perfect liberty to the citizens. The rich have power enough through their riches, the poor hard working men have but little power at best. The field for them should be widened not closed up. Let the poor man have more liberty, he is powerless with all he can get. He is not the man that stirs up wars and revolutions. It is the leading men who cajole the poor into difficulties. But abolish the Homestead and then those holding old claims will bring suits and collect every dollar under the Sheriff's hammer, now bared by the Homestead. What a feast for courts, a fleece for the lawyers, but, oh! what ruin would it bring upon the poor debtors.

This whole movement is a pet scheme to bring about litigation that the Shylocks of the land may buy up the property at reduced rates and reduce the working men of the country to a state of peasantry day laborers. Do you want the old County Court system again at a cost to your county of over $2,000 a year, when the present Township system costs less than two-thirds of that amount? Do you want your courts controled and governed by the members of the bar, by rules enforced to compel every citizen to employ counsel to make every little petition they may need, and a rule of fees at high rates for every bond, bill, deed or will that they write. Under the present system every man can act in these matters for himself. Letters of Administration can now be obtained the day after the demise of a man; under the old system it was generally three months before Letters of Administration could be obtained unless you employed counsel. By an estimate made, the present system of our county government is cheaper to the people of the State by nearly half million yearly than the old system. Why change it then? The Democratic leaders believe it is cheaper. Gov. Graham and others advocated the abolition of the old County Court system. They now, for party fealty sake go back on their former opinions. Such men are not safe to trust with making a Constitution. But again, the Federal Constitution forbids the State to pay any debts contracted in aid of the rebellion. It is silent on county debts contracted for supplies. It is possible that these debts will be resusitated and the people taxed to pay them. These debts in your county amount to over forty thousand dollars. Are you willing to be taxed to pay them? If so vote to change the Constitution. It also forbids the denial or abridgment of the rights of the people to vote for their judicial officers upon pains and penalties.

Do you want another conflict with the Federal Government? Revolutionary movements like the one now proposed have caused trouble in several of the reconstructed States. If you would avoid such in our State and seek only to maintain unity of interest and harmony with the fundamental principles of our National Government, leave the Constitution like it is. We are now doing well, and are presenting some show of harmony and identity with the principles of freedom for the laboring people of our country. Let us then "let well enough alone" and learn wisdom from the past, and build ourselves up, instead of pulling our fortunes down.

The soreheads who are never content with anything, complained, and in 1873 the Constitution was changed in eight separate clauses. The friends of that movement told you then that the State debt could never be adjusted without those changes. Have you seen any beneficial results from those changes? The State debt still hangs, and will until wiser men take hold of it and compromise it, fund it or levy a tax to pay it. Those changes were in fact trivial, but were made in order to pave the way for more important ones, which they seek now to make. The legal men of the State live by the law. The people have to pay the expense of litigation. It was through this influence the call for Convention was made. This is evidenced by the fact that the candidates selected by the friends of Convention are mostly lawyers. It looks as if it was the lawyers' Convention. The people, the toiling men of the State, have had no voice in calling it. If they had been consulted and left to their own choice no Convention would now be on the tapis. The leaders of this movement do not tell you what they want to do with the Constitution. The address issued by the Democratic Executive State Committee gives you no light as to their real designs. They mystify and cover up what they intend to do. They do not intend to tell the people what changes they are going to make in the Constitution. They know if they were to do so the mass of the people would spurn the whole movement, and they would fail in their schemes of political aggrandizement.

But, gentlemen, if they succeed in getting a majority of the delegates elected they will not ask you what sort of a Constitution is best adapted to your wants, but it will be, how shall we frame it so as to give to the few the power of ruling and governing the many? How shall we arrange it to control the toiling men of our State? You, gentlemen, will feel the effects of their work in your pockets, upon your rights and liberties, and your children will feel it after you.

The last Legislature was elected upon principles of retrenchment and reform. They spent one hundred and seven thousand dollars of the public moneys and did nothing to relieve you, as they promised, of heavy taxes. They passed the Convention bill, and provided in it to convene again if the Convention measure proved successful. They did this in the face of the amended clause of the Constitution limiting us to biennial sessions. They *"whip the devil 'round the stump,"* and get two sessions out of one, with their *per diem*, virtually making the amendment a nullity in this case. Now add, if you please, the expense of the Legislature calling the Convention to the extra session, and then add the cost of the Convention, and you will see that they have in that event increased the public debt about four hundred thousand dollars, which the people are to pay by taxation. I ask, are you willing to be taxed to pay such useless expense? But, you may take this as a fair illustration of their economy and retrenchment. Their *reform* is yet to come, and it will doubtless be developed when the Constitution is changed to suit them. It is Democratic policy to keep the laboring classes in ignorance in order to serve their purposes of self-aggrandizement. This policy was closely adhered to before the rebellion, hence public schools were never fostered, and the landless were trained up without education. They were cajoled, flattered and led to support measures which bound the shackles of ignorance closer and closer every year. At the close of the rebellion these fetters were broken and the people breathed free and enjoyed true liberty, having the chains thrown off. In order to maintain freedom for themselves and their children the present Constitution was framed, giving to all men equal rights before the law. Under it now there is no obsticle, check or hinderance to the poorest man's son rising to prominence if he will. It works well for all classes and conditions of our people.

In changing it they may render it much more defective than it now is, and it may have to be changed again. It may be changed so as to give all the power of the State Government into the hands of the few, and deprive the many of any voice in the affairs of the State. It may be made so as to afford high schools for the property holders and no schools for the non-property holders. They may so change as to vest the legislative privilege in the hands of the rich, and take all such privilege from the poor man. They may enter into it clauses by which they may enact such laws as was enacted in 1865-66. The Democratic Legislatures then passed such laws as these: A laborer failing to obey orders from employer or agent was deemed impudent and for this offence had to pay a fine of one dollar. For lost time, except sickness, twenty-five cents for every hour. For absence from home without leave he had to pay a fine of two dollars. And if any one enticed away a laborer, upon the conviction of the person, he was fined five hundred dollars and imprisoned twelve months—one or both, at the discretion of the court. And if the laborer refused to work for three consecutive days where he was employed, he was reported to a justice, who compelled him to labor on roads, levees, and other public work, without pay, until he consented to return to his work with his employer. These are some of the outcroppings of Democratic legislation immediately after the rebellion, and these are not the tenth of such legislation as was inaugurated to compel the laboring classes to occupy the position of menials.

The nullifying of such legislation is what incensed them so greatly against free Constitutions, and accounts for their calling our Constitution the "Canby Concern." Acting as the military commandant, he issued orders preventing the execution of many such laws upon the laboring people. The Federal Government would never have admitted us as rehabilitated citizens with such odious, oppressive and cruel laws hanging over the working people of our State. And, gentlemen, such laws as these would now be in force had not the Federal Government, the guarantor of and great protector of its citizens, created every man, irrespective of condition, a freeman, with equal rights before the law. It was through its power we obtained free constitutions in the South. Let us ever hold fast to such constitutions. They tell you of the freedman's influence, and that social equality is aimed at, and that this element will hold offices, Judgeships, and so on. This cant is only to arouse your prejudices. They do not believe it themselves. If so, why do they complain at the freedman for not voting the Democratic ticket. They are as proud of that element where it is allied with their party as the Republicans, and more so. They do everything in their power to win the colored man over to Democratic principles. They told you these things before the war. None of their prophecies have been fulfilled, nor will they ever be in regard to colored supremacy. Under our present form of government the majority govern. Their object is for the minority to control. They desire to erect in our country an odious aristocracy, which will trample in the dust the rights and liberties of the toiling people, the bone and sinew—that class of men from whom we derive all our good and all our wealth.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if you would be free, and hand down to your children the priceless boon of liberty, vote in this election for the man who is opposed to changing the Constitution.

Your fellow-citizen,

S. FOUNTAIN.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

JULY, 8TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 612 casks. Sales of 500 casks at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,642 bbls. Strained rosin quiet. Sales of 1,000 bbls strained at $1 45, 500 do. Good strained at $1 47½ and 150 do. Extra No. 2 and Low No. 1 at $1 50 50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 175 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls at $2 30 for yellow dip $1 30 for hard and $4 35 for virgin. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 19 bbls. Sales of 19 bbls at $1 75. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 3 bales. Market quiet. Sales of 30 bales at the following official quotations.

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Ordinary	12¼ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	13⅞ " "
Middling	14⅛@14¼ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@14½ " "

JULY 9TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 403 casks. Market dull and nominal at 31 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 912 bbls. Strained rosin quiet at $1 45. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at $1 45, and 28 do Low Pale $5 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 125 bbls. Sales of 125 bbls at $2 30 for yellow dip and $4 35 virgin and $1 30 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts — bbls. Market firm at $1 75 ₱ bbl. No receipts or sales reported.

COTTON.—Receipts — bales. Market quiet and nominal. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good Ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	13⅞ " "
Middling	14⅛@14¼ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@14½ " "

JULY 10TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 438 casks. Market quiet. Sales of 100 casks at 31¼ cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1,514 bbls. Strained rosin steady at $1 50 per bbl. Sales of 500 bbls Stained at $1 45, 500 do. Good strained at $1 47½ and No. 2 and Extra No. 2 at $1 50 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 169 bbls. Sales of 69 bbls at $4 35 for virgin and $2 30 for yellow dip and $1 30 for hard. Market steady. Also 100 bbls at $1 20 for hard, $2 10 for yellow dip and $3 25 for virgin. Market has declined 10 cents on hard, 20 cents on yellow dip and $1 10 for virgin.

TAR—Receipts—bbls. Market firm. No sales reported.

COTTON.—Receipts 1 bale. Sales of 15 bales at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal
Good Ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	13⅞ " "
Middling	14⅛@14½ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@14⅝ " "

JULY 12TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 255 casks. Market quiet and firm at 30 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 795 bbls. Strained rosin quiet at $1 45 per bbl. Sales of 500 bbls Strained at $1 45, and 28 do Low Pale at $5 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 275 bbls. Sales of 225 bbls at $3 75 for virgin and $2 30 for yellow dip, and $1 25 hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Recipts — bbls. Market firm. No receipts or sales.

COTTON—Receipts 14 bales. Market quiet and nominal. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal.
Good ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling	13⅞ " "
Middling	14⅛@14¼ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@14½ " "

JULY 13TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 318 casks. Market easy. Sales of 156 casks at 29½ cents for southern packages.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,955 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls Good Strained at $1 45. Market dull.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 127 bbls. Sales of 127 bbls at $3 75 for virgin and $2 30 yellow dip, and $1 25 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 9 bbls. Market steady. Sales of 9 bbls. at $1 75 per bbl.

COTTON—Receipts 46 bales. Market steady, with fair demand and none offering, at the following official nominal quotations:

Ordinary	Nominal
Good Ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling,	13⅞ " "
Middling,	14⅛@14¼ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@14½ " "

JULY, 14TH.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 213 casks. Sales of 75 casks, at 29½ cents, per gallon for Southern packages. Market steady.

ROSIN—Receipts 599 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls C, D and E, at $1 45. Market quiet at $1 45 for Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 100 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at $3 75 for Virgin, $2 30 yellow dip and $1 25 for hard. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 14 bbls. Sales of 14 bbls. at $1 75 per bbl. Market steady.

COTTON—Receipts 0 bales. Market dull and lower to sell. The following are the official nominal quotations:

Ordinary,	Nominal
Good Ordinary	12½ cents ₱ lb
Low Middling,	13⅞ " "
Middling,	14⅛@14½ " "
Good Middling	14⅜@14½ " "

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day July 12, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	420
" afloat,	218—638
Spirits Turpt. in yard cks.	4,676
" "	3,370—8,046
Rosin in yard, bbls.	30,764
" afloat,	10,119—40,883
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	1,185
" afloat,	27—1,212
Tar in yard, bbls,	680
" afloat,	70—750

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending July 12, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	—	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	4,363	casks
Rosin,	15,190	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	—	casks
Tar,	—	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,	—	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	1,132	casks
Rosin,	10,513	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	—	casks
Tar,	—	bbls

Port of Wilmington, July, 16th.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Regulator, Doane, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr L T Knight, Miller, Rockport, Worth & Worth.

Schr Idabella, Fischer, Nwe York, Williams & Murchison.

Br Brig Venture, Falker, Boston, Williams & Murchison.

CLEARED.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Ben, Beveredge, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr J M Fitzpatrick, Crammer, Philadelphia, Wort & Worth.

Nor Barque Frank, Petterson, Hamburg, C H Robinson.

Ger Barque August Teitge, Lichfield; Rotterdam, Williams & Murchison.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	14½@ 15
Double Anchor	00 @ 00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 15
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	16 @ 17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Sides, ₱ lb	12 @ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams	00 @ 18
Sides ₱ lb	15½@ 15½
Shoulders	11½@ 12¼
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	14½@ 15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	2 50 @ 3 00
New York, each	3 00 @
New City, each	2 58 @ 2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27 @
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00 @10 00
Northern	00 @14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb.	20 @ 30
Northern, ₱ lb	33 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	25 @ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00 @ 20
Adamantine, ₱ lb	15 @
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb	@
Dairy' cream, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
State, ₱ lb	13 @
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32 @ 35
Rio ₱ lb	23 @ 25
Laguara, ₱ lb	25 @ 27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25 @ 0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8 @
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd	10 @ 11
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 25 @
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl.	16 00 @20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	13 50 @
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00 @11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 0 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	6 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ bbl	7½@ 0
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ₱ bbl	6 25 @ 7 50
Family " ₱ bbl	7 25 @ 9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50 @ 9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00 @10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50 @00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00 @00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00 @60 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00 @65 90
Ground Bone, " "	00 00 @00 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00 @45 00
" Flour, " "	00 00 @57 00
Navassa Guano, " "	55,00 @65 00
Complete Manure " "	05 00 @67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00 @70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00 @70 00
Berger&Brutz's Bhos. " "	60 00 @00 00
Phœnix	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibbs & Co., Mainspulated Guano	00 @ 00
GLUE—₱ lb	15 @ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 16 @ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00 @ 00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel	1 15 @ 0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80 @
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25 @
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07 @ 8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½@ 14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45 @ 1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20 @ 1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 00 @117 00
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16 @ 17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00 @ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	24 00 @27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	22 00 @25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00 @23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	30 00 @35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00 @23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal.	00 @ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	00 @ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	36 @
" " bbls ₱ gal	40 @ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	4 75 @ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18 @ 00
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50 @ 2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush,	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00 @00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0 @ 8
East India, ₱ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@ 00
City ₱ lb	2½@ 3
ROPE—	6 @ 23
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20 @ 0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½@ 10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½@ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12 @ 00
B— " ₱ lb	11 @
C— " ₱ lb	11 @
Ex C— ₱ lb	11½@
Crushed ₱ lb	10½@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50 @ 3 00
Cypress saps ₱ M	6 50 @
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50 @
STAVES—W O bbl. ₱ M	30 00 @ 25 00
R O hhd, ₱ M	00 00 @00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00 @00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8 @
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00 @00 00
Mill, prime, ₱ M	13 00 @14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50 @10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00 @ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	20 @
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35 @ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 35	0 00@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 50	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 00	2 50@ 0 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12@ 0 15
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 00@12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	109	111
Silver	102	108
Exchange sight on Northern cities	1.0 % disc'	
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities	1@1½ % p cdis	
	Par Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	29
First National Bank	100	100
Wilmington Building Stock	90	94
Mechanics "	90	91
Navassa Guano Co	100	130
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	20	
Do Funding 1868	15	
Do " 1868	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	05	
Due to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 pc Gold Int	80	
C C R R Bonds, 6 P C	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 pc	70	
" " 7 pc	65	
" " odds pc	65	
" " new 6pcs (Gold Int)		
" " 8 pc	80 "	
New Hanover Co Bonds (30 years) 6 pc Gold Int	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	40	
N C R R " " 100)	55	
C C Railroad " " 100)	90	
W G L Co " " 25)	70	
W & G R R " " 25)	15	

BROCKS' EXCHANGE.

No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,

1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Billiard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN,
apr 30—tf Proprietor.

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the

Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further examination.

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.
Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1876.
June 4—1 FI

Moss Wanted.

10,000 POUNDS CURED MOSS. A good price will be paid, by

D. A. SMITH.
july 9—tf

KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock st, between Water and Front sts, Wilmington, N. C.,
B. H. J. AHRENS,
may 14—2m Proprietor.

GO TO

ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the

JEWELRY LINE,

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

RINGS,

COFFEE POTS,

CUPS,

BRACELETS,

&c., &c., &c.

may 21—tf

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CATTLE OF ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk & Treasurer.
June 25-tf

Important to Owners of Dogs.

OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after

THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owner of any Dog within the city limits, who shall fail to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance, and required to pay a fine, not to exceed ten (10) dollars in the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor,

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.
City of Wilmington, N. C.,
June 23, 18—.
June 25 tf

GO TO

ALLEN'S and look at his new SILVER WARE, just received. may 21—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Post

IS

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER,

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party.

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not

as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, infamy and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

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We shall give the latest

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Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report.

Communications on manufacturing will be published.

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D. L. RUSSELL.

Attorney at Law,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets. mar28-tf

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

CONTRACT.

SAP AND HEART

At low prices.
april 9—tf J. A. SPRINGER.

THE WEEKLY POST
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1875.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE POST.

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 Time.	2 Times.	3 Times.	4 Times.	5 Times.	6 Times.
One Square,	$1 00	$1 50	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$3 50
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Three Squares,	2 00	3 50	5 00	6 50	8 00	9 50
Four Squares,	2 50	4 50	6 50	8 50	10 50	12 50
Five Squares,	3 00	5 50	8 00	10 50	13 00	15 50
Six Squares,	3 50	6 50	9 50	12 50	15 50	18 50
Seven Squares,	4 00	7 50	11 00	14 50	18 00	21 50
Eight Squares,	4 50	8 50	12 50	16 50	20 50	24 50
Nine Squares,	5 00	9 50	14 00	18 50	23 00	27 50
Ten Squares,	5 50	10 50	15 50	20 50	25 50	30 50
Eleven Squares,	6 00	11 50	17 00	22 50	28 00	33 50
Twelve Squares,	6 50	12 50	18 50	24 50	30 50	36 50
One-half Column,	10 00	18 00	26 00	34 00	42 00	50 00
One Column,	18 00	34 00	50 00	66 00	82 00	98 00

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The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $3 00 per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 $2 00 per copy. The circulation of the POST is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Constitutional Convention.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
J. H. SMYTH, Esq.,
GEN. S. H. MANNING.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
HON. R. P. BUXTON,
J. C. BLOCKER, Esq.

CRAVEN COUNTY,
R. H. LEHMAN,
JOHN S. MANNIX.

LENOIR COUNTY,
RICHARD W. KING.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

BLADEN COUNTY,
A. McDONALD.

WAKE COUNTY,
RICHARD C. BADGER,
ALEXANDER B. DAVIS,
MADISON C. HODGE,
JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

WILKES COUNTY,
COL. T. J. DULA,
GEN. J. Q. A. BRYAN.

BERTIE COUNTY,
F. W. BELL.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY,
W. P. MARSON,
A. McCABE.

FORSYTH COUNTY,
W. H. WHEELER.

FRANKLIN COUNTY,
B. F. BULLOCK, JR.

MARTIN COUNTY,
J. J. MARTIN

NASH COUNTY,
J. J. SHARP.

WARREN COUNTY,
J. W. THORNE.

ELECTION LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—SEC. 2d. of the election law.

* * * *

"That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, *before being allowed to vote*, to prove by the oath of some other person known to the Judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote."

The above the Supreme Court has decided, in its decision, July 6th, 1875, to be unconstitutional.

If any person should be disfranchised by a poll holder, on account of the above unconstitutional law, the poll holder should be at once arrested and properly punished.

The new Insane Asylum will be located a mile and a half from the Court House at Morganton, overlooking Lake Louise.—*Wilmington Star.*

Doubtless, a *healthful* locality.—"Lake Louise," Wilson's *mill pond*, which will afford enough miasmatic influence to make the residence of the unfortunates of the institution of short duration, and thus relieve the State of the expense of maintaining them.—Profound wisdom and philantropy!—*Statesville American.*

Address to the People of Cumberland County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The undersigned have been solicited by many of you who are opposed to radical changes in the State Constitution to allow our names to be announced as candidates for seats in the approaching Convention. We have yielded to this solicitation, for we are ourselves opposed to this convention movement and desire to preserve the Constitution from spoliation.

The business of making and changing their Constitution belongs emphatically to the people—the whole people. All are interested in it—high and low, rich and poor, those in official station and those in private life. It affects the interests of all alike—their present interests as well as their future prospects. A subject so important is infinitely above and beyond the region of mere party politics, and any effort to give a Convention movement a mere party bias is reprehensible and should be discouraged, for it indicates sinister and selfish purposes, detrimental to the public good.

It is not as partisans, but as part of the people, having a common interest with you all, that we desire to address you. One of us, you are aware, occupies the position of Judge of the 5th Judicial District. This circumstance does not affect his identity of interest with you all. He is no less one of the people because they have made him a Judge. His position indeed debars him from dabbling in the politics of the day and he has strictly observed the proprieties of his position in this respect, but it does not exempt him from the responsibilities of citizenship, or authorize him to withhold his services, if desired by his fellow citizens, in assisting at a Constitutional Convention.—This was the view of the good people of the State in 1835, who were of the opinion that experience in any department of government was desirable in such an assembly, and they asked for and obtained the services of two of their Judges, William Gaston and Joseph J. Daniels; and of their Governor, David L. Swain—all of whom were members of the convention which met that year.

The Constitution, as it now stands is framed in the interests of the whole people of the State, its broad shield is spread over us all, and protects all alike. While it is safe we all feel safe, but let it be put in jeopardy, and we all feel insecure; for no one can tell what will follow or where will be the end.

The convention has been called without consulting you and contrary to your wishes, but must needs assemble; you cannot prevent that now; still it is in your power yet to take measures for the preservation of the Constitution by intrusting it for safe keeping, and if need be, for amendment, into the hands of its friends, and not of its enemies.

Our present Constitution contains certain wise and popular provisions which were not contained in the old, which have now become familiar and dear to the people, and which political agitators dare not openly assail. We refer to;

The homestead and personal property exemption;
Mechanics's and laborers' lien law;
Rights of married women;
Taxation according to value;
Restriction upon creating State debt;
Ratio of taxation between land and polls;
No imprisonment for debt;
No educational nor property qualification for office or voter.

These, together with other valuable provisions not named, can only remain secure so long as they are kept beyond the grasp of revolutionary reactionists.

It is true that the Legislative act calling the convention professes to restrict that body by the imposition of an oath upon its members from interfering with the provisions above named—a tacit acknowledgment, by the way, of the excellence of these provisions and a marked tribute to their merit—but we already see that leading Presses in favor of the Convention movement scout the idea of the validity of any such requirement and urge that it be disregarded. Suppose a majority of the members, when assembled, refuse to put on the legislative muzzle, what becomes of it, and of what use will it be? Of course, if we are elected as your delegates, we intend to take the required oath, and to observe the restrictions, but our purpose is to preserve and not to destroy; but who will answer for the destructionists?

The legislative act which called the convention of 1835 required that the question of convention or no convention should first be submitted to the people and voted on in the affirmative before an election should be held for delegates. Moreover, the propositions for amendments were distinctly stated in the act itself; and the people were plainly informed in advance, by a section of the act, that a vote for "convention" would be construed to mean an assent to the propositions, and a vote for "no convention" would mean a dissent to the same. Hence it was that Judge Gaston, then on the Supreme Court Bench, who was elected a delegate, very reasonably argued that while the Legislature had indeed no authority to impose an oath upon the members of the Convention, yet as the people had voted for Convention and then delegates to it, they had ratified the act and made it their own, and their delegates were bound to take the oath it prescribed. Unfortunately, in the present convention movement, the sanction of the people has not been obtained—they have not been even asked to say by their vote whether they desired a convention or not, but they have been peremptorily ordered to elect delegates. So the imposition upon the delegates of an oath to obey orders is the act solely of the Legislature, without any warrant from the people, expressed or implied; and herein, we apprehend, may be found the loophole of escape from taking the obligation, should the majority be averse to it.—There is indeed great danger that means will be devised either to disregard or evade the Legislative restrictions, which deference to the people caused to be inserted in the act.

This Convention movement has been persisted in and forced through spite of of every protest, although it was well known that the people at large were opposed to it, and that their members of Congress had advised against it earnestly. It was against your wishes, fellow citizens, of the county of Cumberland—in spite of the opposition of your members in the last General Assembly and the remonstrances of your press—that this objectionable measure has been put on foot. Speak out your wishes once more in regard to this matter. If others have yielded, we will not yield; and if, in August next, you confide to us the sacred trust of representing you, no threat shall frighten us—no blandishment seduce us—from representing you faithfully.

The clamorers for Convention do not themselves agree upon what changes shall be made in the Constitution, and none are indicated in the Legislative Act—that merely directs what changes shall NOT be made. Upon so serious an occasion, involving the alteration of the organic Law of the State, ought not the people to be informed, by proposed reformers, upon what subject they are invited to take action? Silence here is ominous of ill—it partakes of the nature of secresy, and secresy is reprehensible when the rights of the public are concerned. Such was not the course pursued in 1835. Not only were the people consulted as to whether they would have a Convention, but the subjects were mentioned to which a change was proposed.

Suppose that they get control of the Convention, and even suppose that they respect and observe the Legislative restrictions, what is to become of the rest of the Constitution, around which no safeguards are thrown, and which will be quite at their mercy? Is their nothing in the Constitution, outside of these restrictions, worthy of preservation from destruction or innovation?

Your whole Judiciary system is left unprotected and may be totally changed. The Supreme Court may be abolished or curtailed—the dilatory and costly Courts of Equity may be restored—the Superior Courts may be suppressed—the old cumbersome and expensive County Courts may be reinstated—the Code of Civil Procedure, that greatest improvement in modern jurisprudence, growing more and more in favor and use both in this country and in England, simple, direct and expeditious, may be done away; and a return had to the intricacies and delays of Special Pleading. Your Courts of Probate, so convenient and useful, may be closed. You now have a bonded officer of your own selection to attend to all probate business without delay, either in Term time or in vacation, with the right of immediate appeal to the Judge at Chambers. How much better is this than an irresponsible County Court, meeting four times a year, and composed of Justices caught up at random, as was formerly the case!

You are indebted to your present Constitution for the best, most expeditious and economical system for dispatching County business ever devised. Your Board of County Commissioners are few in number, selected by yourselves from the body of the County because of their experience, fitness and identity of interest, and to them is safely intrusted the whole management of County affairs.

The system of township government for the management of little local matters, at your own doors, is likewise the offspring of the Constitution and has grown into favor more and more with use.

Are these useful systems to be abandoned to prejudice and clamor? Are you willing to surrender to the Legislature the appointment of all your Officers—from Governor down to Justices of the Peace? We tell you, this is in contemplation and will have its advocates in the Convention.

You are indebted to your present Constitution for that section in the Declaration of Rights which forbids the suspension of the privileges of the WRIT OF *habeas corpus*, for it did not exist in the old. Will it be allowed to remain if the new revolutionary counsels are to prevail; or, will it, like the oath to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States, be considered objectionable and a proper subject for abolishment?

It may be urged, that if the amendments adopted by the Convention are not satisfactory, that the people can reject them. This by no means follows, but depends upon whether the Convention sees fit to submit its work to the approval of the people. We know that the Secession Convention of 1861 would not submit its work to the approval of the people, but attempted to take them out of the Union without consulting them; and we know what followed: the war and all our woes.

All experience teaches that the true time to oppose an evil is at its commencement, and not after it has got under headway. Our experience of forced Conventions is not encouging. The people were appealed to in 1861 for leave to call a Convention. Leave was refused by a direct vote of the people, yet the Legislature called the Convention without their leave. We are still suffering from the consequence of that fatal act. In 1871 leave was again asked by the Legislature to call a Convention, and leave was again refused by the people. It is now called without consulting them. Are we to learn no wisdom in this matter by past experience and suffering?

Fellow citizens, we appeal to you to stand up for your rights as secured to you in your own Constitution. This charter of your rights and liberties is vastly better than any previous one, for it not only retains all the old features, which are desirable and suited to the present order of things, but it also contains other new features, which change of circumstances has rendered necessary and which experience has proved desirable.

Whatever was deficient or found unsuited to your wants was, by common consent, corrected in 1873 by Legislative Amendment, ratified by the people. The Constitution, as it now is, will compare favorably with any in the whole country. If not quite perfect—as no human institution is—still there is no just cause why any body of men should lay violent hands on it and overthrow it. Nothing but trouble, confusion and distress, can follow such a course.

Already has the prosperity of the State and of this community been retarded by the factious conduct of political agitators and disaffected politicians. The people want repose—they want a settled State Government—they want an alleviation of taxation, not an increase, such as will inevitably follow from incessant law-making and Constitution-mending—they want no more disfranchisement—they want no special privileges to favored classes—they want no recurrence to barbarous punishments—they want political disabilities imposed upon no one—they want this interminable political agitation to cease, so that they may pursue their avocations in peace, and build up their fallen fortunes and obliterate the ravages of dreadful War—they want sectional animosity to die out, and peace and harmony and prosperity and good will to prevail throughout the land.

The best way to secure these desirable objects is to administer a rebuke to Constitution-disturbers by sending men to the Convention who will make short work of the Convention and let the Constitution alone.

Your servants of the Legislature require you to obey their behests—leaving you no opotin, but forcing a Convention upon you against your will. It is in your power now to speak out your wishes, and to have them carried out by sending men to the Convention who will hand you back your Constitution whole and unimpaired. This will be a lesson to politicians which is much needed at this time; you now have the opportunity to teach it in a way not readily to be forgotten.

Fellow citizens, we have laid before you this brief exposition of the grounds upon which we rest our claims to your support. It is now for you to decide. May an all-wise Providence direct your decision aright.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH P. BUXTON.
JOHN C. BLOCKER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 1, 1875

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee-ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases.

* * * *

No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

We earnestly urge upon our friends throughout the State to correspond with us freely during the campaign. Let the leading Republicans, and all who are opposed to the attempt now being made to deprive the people of good government, furnish us as often as they can the news from their sections. If misrepresentations are made, or unfair advantage is taken at any time, we want to know it.

The Democratic party is now in its last ditch. The idignation of the people is aroused, and there is nothing to which they will not stoop to evade impending doom. They must not escape. We must and shall defeat their attempt to plunge our people into a second revolution.

Let our friends keep on the alert, and post us in relation to all suspicious movements.

Hon. D. M. Barringer delivered a speech in the House of Commons in 1861, from which we quote as follows:

"If we call a convention, that call must be absolute, and not conditional. The Legislature cannot control the sovereigns, but can call them together in pursuance of the Constitution."

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE CITY CHARTER CASE.

Supreme Court—June Term.

The people and A. H. Vanbokkelen vs W. P. Canaday, et al.

OPINION.

Our Government is founded on the will of the people. Their will is expressed by the ballot. The ballot embraces every citizen twenty-one years old, who has had a residence in the State for twelve months, and in the county where he offers to vote for thirty days. There is no other qualification required. Property qualifications for voters and office holders, which our former Constitution required, and which many thought important, have passed away, and are now regarded as antiquated. Not only is freedom to vote and hold office secured in our present Constitution, but it is so imbedded in the hearts of the people, that it was thought necessary to stipulate against any interference with it by a contemplated Convention to alter the Constitution. The Act of the last General Assembly, calling a Convention, has a provision that the Convention shall not require, or propose any educational or property qualification for office, or voting, and requires the delegates to take an oath to observe it. Whether that is wise or unwise the Court can give no opinion. Our province is to expound the Constitution and laws as they are made, and not to make them. The Constitution provides that every male person twenty one years old, resident in the State twelve months, and in the county thirty days, shall be an elector; (art. 6, sec. 1.) an elector for what? The Constitution does not say for what. Does it mean elector for President; or for Judges; or for members of the General Assembly; or for county officers; or for township or town officers; or what else? There it stands by itself without explanation—that every such person shall be an elector, a voter. It evidently means to designate those persons as a *class*, to vote generally whenever the polls are opened and elections held for any thing connected with the general government, or the State, or local government, just as a class of persons are designated as qualified for jurors. And so in Art. 7, Sec. 1 it is provided that all *county* elections shall be by "the qualified voters thereof." But who are they? There is no way of determining except to look back to the *class* designated above.

And so the 5th Section provides that township elections shall be by the "qualified voters thereof," and we have to look to this class to find out who they are. And so, Art. 7, Sec. 7, provides that no county, city, town or other municipal corporation shall contract any debt, &c., unless by a vote of a majority of the "qualified voters therein;" and we have to look to this class to find who they are. Here, counties, cities, and towns are grouped together; and so are their qualified voters, and except in this way there are no qualifications prescribed for voters in cities and towns. But cities and towns, like counties and townships are parts and parcels of the State, organized for the convenience of local self-governments, and the qualifications of their voters are the same. It follows, that the General Assembly cannot in any way change the qualifications of voters in State, county, township, city or town elections.

And yet, the Act which we are considering requires a residence of ninety days instead of thirty. And if ninety days may be required, a year, or years may be; and so, in many of our young and growing towns a majority of the citizens may be excluded and the government given to the "oldest inhabitants," or, if long residence may be made a qualification so it may be made a disqualification, and then the government may be given to the youngest inhabitant. And so if these qualifications may be added, then any other may; just as we find that in one of the town charters granted by the last General Assembly it is provided that, in addition to the citizens of the town, all persons who have lived in the county twelve months and who own taxable real estate in said town, who have paid all the taxes, &c., shall be allowed to vote. (Acts 1874-75, *chapter 107 Private Laws.*) Surely, the Legislature had no power to put any portion of the people of the State under such a government. If they can do that, then they can put Wilmington under the government of the land owners of New Hanover county. For illustration: A man presents himself at a town election and says: I have voted in the State election, in the county election, in the township election, and now I want to vote in the town election, where I have lived thirty days. His vote is rejected, because he has not resided there ninety days. In vain we look in the Constitution for any such qualification, the General Assembly has disfranchised him. And that in a case which comes much nearer home to him than any other election. For the town government affects his business trade, market, health, comfort, pleasure, taxes, property and person.

We are of the opinion that the qualifications for a voter in a city or town are citizenship, twenty one years of age, twelve months' residence in the State and thirty days in the city or town. Again, the Act provides that before an election there shall be a registration of voters; and only those who register can vote. The first ward is made a registration and election precinct, and so with the second. The third ward is divided by metes and bounds into four precincts. Of course every voter must register in the ward and in the precinct where he lives, and at no other, and must vote where he registers. The object being to prevent frauds by "repeating." But a large portion of the third ward (on the west side of the river) was, by mistake probably, not included in any of the precincts. And of course they cannot register or vote. And *Perry, against Whitaker*, 71 *N. C. R.*, is an express decision that that makes the election void.

Indeed it would seem that the registration provision for such parts of the city as are embraced are so impracticable as to amount to the disfranchisement of the voters. The Constitution ordains that the General Assembly shall provide for the registration of voters, and that no one shall vote without registration. (*Art. 6, Sec. 2.*) This means that the General Assembly shall provide the conveniences and necessities so that the voters can register. It is to facilitate the exercise of the right of the ballot and not to defeat it. It is true that this includes the power and the duty to throw such guards around as will protect the ballot from fraud, and therefore our general election law provides that when a voter offers to register or vote he may be challenged and required to take an oath as to his qualifications. And so in our general law regulating town elections. (Battle's Revisal.) There can be no objection to that; and it prevents no man from voting and puts him to no inconvenience. If a man will swear that he has the qualifications, then he can register or vote, unless it can be proved against him that he is not entitled, and in that case he can be rejected. But the act under consideration is framed upon the idea of making the ballot as difficult as possible. Indeed it makes it impracticable. It provides that any elector may, and it shall be the duty of the registrar to challenge the rights of any person to register known or suspected not to be lawfully entitled to register; and when such person to prove to the satisfaction of the registrar the fact of his being of lawful age to vote, the fact of his residence for twelve months in the State, and for ninety days in the lot, &c. It will be noted that any bystander may challenge the vote without proving anything against him, and the voter is not allowed to swear to his qualifications; but he must prove them by the oaths of others and these others must be known to the registrar and the registrar must be satisfied. Now, how is it possiable for persons who move into Wilmington from other counties of the State to get witnesses from a distance known to the registrars in Wilmington, to prove their ages and their residence? It is impossible. It is a practical denial of the right to register and vote.

It has been already said that towns and cities are but parts and parcels of the State for the convenience of local self government, and that the voters and the rights of voters are the same as in the State government. A fundamental principle in the State government is, that representation shall be *apportioned* to the popular vote *as near as may be*. Large counties and large districts shall have more representatives than small ones; so that not only every man may vote, but his vote shall count in the representative body. The act creates a representative legislative body, Board of nine Aldermen, for the city of Wilmington. Now, if every voter could vote for all of the nine Aldermen, of course every man's vote would count. Or if the city were divided into three wards, as nearly equal as may be, and each ward elect three of the Aldermen, then every vote would count. But instead of that the city is divided into three wards, the first has about four hundred voters; the second about four hundred voters; and the third, twenty-eight hundred. So that one vote in the first and second wards counts as much as seven votes in the third ward. That this is a plain violation of fundamental principles, the apportionment of representation, is too plain for argument. That the Legislature never intended such a result, we are obliged to assume. Nor is there anything stated in the case that can reasonably account for it. To the suggestion that it was to protect property from irresponsible voters, it is answered, that it is stated in the case, that the valuation of property in the third ward is about equal to the valuation in both the other wards put together. And to the suggestion that it was to separate the colored from the white vote, it is answered that while most of the colored voters are in the third ward, yet there are also more white voters in the third than in both the other wards together. And to the suggestion that it was to favor the intelligent and educated and give them the control of the city government, it is answered that by the same Legislature such a principle is expressly repudiated as existing in the present Constitution, and is expressly prohibited from being incorporated in any subsequent Constitution. The Convention "shall not require nor propose any educational or property qualification for office or voting." And to the suggestion that it is a plan devised by the city for its better government, it is answered that not one voter in five voted at the election. At any rate, without questioning the intent of the Legislature, we see that the effect of the Act is to violate the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and their own declared and declared purpose to maintain free manhood suffrage and to eschew educational or property qualifications.

And so is said in *Jacobs vs. Scantlin*, 63, *N. C. R.*, it is the *effect* of the act, and not the *intention of the Legislature*, which renders it void.—It is usual in *quo warranto* to inquire first into the title of the *defendants* to the office; but we are precluded from that inquiry here by the case sent us; as we are confined to the record, which is as follows:

"Upon the foregoing facts it is submitted to the Honorable the Superior Court of New Hanover County to determine the following questions: 1st. Whether the relators of the plaintiffs are now entitled to the said office of Aldermen of the said city; 2nd, If not entitled now, will they be so entitled from and after the first Thursday in August?" &c. And it is agreed that if the Court shall be of opinion in the affirmative upon either one of said two questions, judgment shall be rendered that the defendants be ousted from the said office, and that the relators be put in possession thereof.

(Signed) ROBERT STRANGE,
GEORGE DAVIS,
Attorneys for plaintiff,
DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
EDWARD CANTWELL,
Attorneys for defendant.

It was insisted upon the argument here that if the title of the relators is bad, the title of the defendants is bad also, and for the same reason. But it will be seen that the only point presented to us is as to the title of the *relators*. There is error. Judgment reversed, and judgment here that the relators are not entitled to the office.

READE, J.

A Confederate Ghost.

"Rest, perturbed spirit!" will be the sentiment of all healthy minds on reading the wild, frantic address of General John S. Preston to the alumni of the University of Virginia. The University of Virginia was founded by Jefferson, and he regarded it as one of his proudest trophies. In the epitaph he wrote for his own tombstone he classed it with the authorship of the Declaration of Independence as one of the three things for which he thought he deserved to be remembered. If the flighty orator had inherited something of Jefferson's taste for chaste and condensed composition he would have done greater honor to his Alma Mater. The frothy rhetoric of a sophomore does not become the mouth of an alumnus of an institution of learning founded by one of our great statesmen who had the greatest contempt for empty bombast. But the sentiments of this stilted address would be out of taste in any diction. General Preston exhibits himself as a ghost lingering over the grave of the late Confederacy and cherishing all the sentiments which it felt in life. He delivers such blows as a ghost might give whose arm is thin air and whose stroke cannot wound. To do him justice he is not quite insensible of the vanity of his utterances. Here is one specimen of his despairing rhetoric:—"The bloody tumult of the storm which fell upon our peaceful grandeur may have subsided, but our poor waterlogged vessel is still flapping her shivered sails and rolling heavily and helplessly in the yawning troughs." This is a specimen of style for the imitative young graduates. The whole composition is of this tissue, and the main purpose of the address seems to have been to evoke out of its grave the spirit of the dead Confederacy. Here is General Preston's view of the permanency of our Union:—"Not space, or time, or the convenience of any human law, or the power of any human arm can reconcile institutions for the turbulent fanatic of Plymouth Rock and the God-fearing Christian of Jamestown." The whole address is in a strain of similar turgid extravagance and bad temper, and it is painful to make quotations. They jar so upon the spirit of the recent Centennial celebrations, and on the enthusiasm of the young Virginians who lately went to Bunker Hill, that we are justified in supposing that General Preston stands alone. Surely there is nothing resembling this in the excellent address of Mr. Hunter, the eminent statesman, to another Virginia college a day or two since. It is not the sentiment of the great body of the ingenuous young men of the Southern States who cherish hopes of their own future and that of the country with which their destinies are bound up. Alas, poor ghost!—*N. Y. Herald.*

Let it be borne in mind, that one of the main objects of the Democratic party is to disfranchise as many as possible of the white and colored laboring men of the State. The votes of such men are a thorn in the side of the gentry. One of their pet schemes for carrying out of their disfranchising plans, is, to have a clause inserted in the Constitution prohibiting any one from voting who has been convicted of minor offences. Now this will operate especially against the poorer classes, because if rich men are arraigned for any crime or misdemeanor, they have money to pay lawyers' fees, and will, in that way, escape conviction. The poor white and colored citizens will be the only sufferers. This is one of the many concoted schemes to crush the masses of the people. No wonder indignation against Democratic rule is existing to so great an extent in North Carolina.

One argument used by the democrats, that the Convention will have to assemble, in any event, and "much of the expense" will have been incurred by the mere fact of its assembling. Pray, how much in proportion to the five hundred thousand dollars that, it will cost to carry out the scheme of the plotters? The answer must be, but an exceedingly small part. And who is to blame, even for this expense? The answer is, the democrats, who passed the convention bill and forced the people to elect delegates! That sort of argument won't do. The people have the power to check this extravagance before it overwhelms them, by voting for delegates who will remain in Raleigh but a single day, instead of several months.—*New North State.*

THE WEEKLY POST

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1875.

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REVIEWED.

The Democratic mountain has labored and at length brought forth its mouse beyond question, the address of the Democratic Executive Committee is the weakest instrument ever put forth by the managers of a party for its guidance in an important campaign. When we look over the names of the committee for the paternity of this sickly bantling, we must confess we cannot find one to whom we should not consider it a personal affront to attribute the authorship. Can it be that some fossilized Miss Nancy of the party has foisted on the Committee the child of his dotage, or is this, in truth, the best showing that such men as Gen. Cox, W. N. H. Smith, Davis, Battle, and their colleagues can make in favor of the Convention called by the Democratic party.

DODGING THE ISSUE.

Many thoughtful citizens of the State who were waiting for this address, expecting to find a candid statement of the evils attending the present Constitution of such great and overwhelming necessity as to require the sharp remedy of a constitutional convention, will be surprised to find the address setting out with the declaration that "the necessity for changing many portions of the present Constitution is too apparent to require extended argument." We are therefore prepared beforehand for the paucity of reasoning which appears throughout the paper. They enter a judgment against themselves by confession at the outset. Who ever heard before of a justification for a party's conduct being "*too* strong" to be stated in its most glaring colors in the bulletin by which it seeks to inspire its forces with the hope or certitude of victory? It could not be. The subterfuge lacks thickness, to say the least.

THE FIRST REASON GIVEN

for the call of a convention at this time, is equally remarkable with the admission just noticed. It is, substantially, that some of the prominent men of the Democratic party *at one time opposed the call of a Convention and now do not.* In other words, the revolutionists of the Conservative party having whipped the wiser and better portion of the prominent men of their own party into silence and submission, it is the bounden duty of the State to submit also.

"SCIOLISTS AND ADVENTURERS."

The next reason given for the disruption of the present Constitution is so peculiarly Pecksniffian in its charater as to make the authorship of the document almost beyond a peradventure. No one but the antedeluvian sage who has been resusitated to make the race with crazy Joe in Orange could have been guilty of such lexicolic enormity as to denominate the authors of the Constitution "sciolists!" The passage is, however, worthy of notice as showing the spirit which underlies present movement. The anthors of the Constitution are by it divided into three classes:—

1st. "They were mainly sciolists and adventurers who had lived among us without preferment, or possessed of the qualities entitling them to it."

2. "Others were our recent slaves, who had known no law save the will of the master, and

3d. "Others still were carpet baggers black and white."

There is the milk in the cocoanut! The Constitution was framed by "sciolists"—pretenders, usurpers—"and adventurers who had lived among us without preferment!" That is its first mortal offence. The aristocracy, the prescriptive rulers of the State, those who were born to command all within the borders were not permitted to dictate its terms. In plain words it means that the people made it and not the old politicians. Think of a constitution not tinkered by *a* Graham! Down with one made by "sciolists and adventurers who have lived without preferment." What has been done by men who have never held office before, is only fit to be undone by those divinely anointed ones for whose comfort and emolument "poor whites" and "niggers" were created. "sciolists and adveturers" make a constitution for North Carolina, forsooth! And niggers and carpet baggers help them! It is "*too apparent*" that it should be overthrown!

EIGHTY THOUSAND NEGROES.

The next reason given is equalyl statesmanlike and weighty. It shows, however, not a little of the intention of the present movement. "Over eighty thousand ignorant negroes were given the ballot to secure its adoption!" The inference is unavoidable that any instrument for which negroes voted should be torn up, whatever its character! The eighty thousand ignorant negroes will do well to see to it that they send men to this convention who will at leat give them a chance to vote on its worth. The address clearly shows that the conservative party have no such intention. Just here it may be well to note that both the grammar and arithmetic of this paper are peculiar. Instance: "*Over eighty thousand negroes.*"

THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY FOR CHANGE.

The address says, with an admirable disregard for the truth which only a man born to govern "sciolists and adventurers who have lived without preferment" could so cooly assume, that "it is natural that we (the conservative party) should embrace the earliest opportunity consistent with reason and prudence to secure such changes." As if the same party had not moved heaven and earth, and if the ku klux had not stirred up hell itself, only four years ago, in the endeavor to coax, wheedle, lie or drive the people of the State into calling a convention for this very purpose! The earliest opportunity! They know that the call of a convention by legislative action was a fraud upon the people—a usurpation of authority, an act which every man who voted for it had pledged himself on the stump to oppose a condition precedent to his election! The earliest opportunity! As if the party had not been in power four years and had not tried it every time they dared go before the people with the idea! As if this call for a convention was the spontaneous act of the people instead of the trick of a party who denied with the utmost indignation the imputation of any such motive during the legislative canvass of one year ago! The earliest opportunity! It would have been more appropriate and truthful if they had said instead—"The last opportunity."

THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS.

The address next goes on to state that "not a single conservative member of the convention which passed it (the Constitution) could be induced to affix his signature to it," and aduces this as another reason why a convention should be called. As an argument it has this force, no more, namely: that the State ought to be saddled with a convention's vexation and expense simply to enable a few conservatives to repair their own blunder of seven years ago, and subscribe their names to the fundamental law.

As another illustration of the spirit of this movement, this reference to the past is valuable, and all the more so as it is an unintentional and unanimous exposition of that spirit. Those who are familiar with the facts of that period can well remember when John the Fat, the son of William the Lean, of Orange, rose in the convention, and laying one hand caressingly across his abdominal protuberance, turned out his under lip and proceeded to announce the platform which has been that of the Conservative party ever since—"as soon as the blue-bellies (that is conservative English for the soldiers of the United States) are out of the way, we will overturn everything that you have done!" It will be remembered, too, that the ground upon which this unquenchable hostility was based, was the fact that this Constitution conferred equal rights upon the recently emancipated slave and his late master. This allusion to the conservative members of that convention shows that the spirit which then actuated that little knot of mal contents is still alive, and that the secret purpose of this convention movement is to throw difficulties in the way of the colored people—to hinder their advancement, and to renew in 1875 the game of forty years ago, when free colored men were remanded into peonage by a constitutional convention in North Carolina!

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

It is no doubt a good thing for the colored people that the necessity of guarding their liberties is thrust upon them at this time. That "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," is a lesson which the Anglo-Saxon race has learned by centuries of fierce and unremitting conflict with oppression, and one which they seem determined to teach with equal thoroughness to the African. The freedman is far too apt to regard emancipation as the end, rather than the beginning, of his transition from slavery to citizenship. It is doubtful if he comprehends at all the necessity which devolves upon him to protect and preserve that liberty which was thus conferred upon him, by means of the ballot which it put in his hands. History teaches that the lesson of liberty is learned only in the harshest of schools. The race or nation which misses an opportunity to preserve what it has gained or acquire what is within its reach may look to be scourged more terribly than the Israelities who perished miserably in the wilderness. It is rarely indeed that a Joshua survives to lead a people a second time toward the promised land of its liberty! Liberty is the most jealous of mistresses. The nation which is delinquent in her service is sure to be scourged until it can properly appreciate the blessings of freedom, and pay the price of eternal vigilance for its perpetuation. An opportunity lost, it may pass ages on the rack of oppression before another comes. In this struggle the opportunity is offered to the colored race to testify their appreciation of the liberty which come to them as an unexpected boon, in the struggle which unholy ambition waged against the nation's life—not through their own efforts or daring; not as the price of manhood which would not abide bondage; not as the reward of restless longing for freedom which shrunk not from blood, and counted not death, when it stood between them and their deliverance—but of free grace, as it never came to a people before. This campaign will be the crucial test of their present fitness for the liberty they now enjoy. Their conduct at this time will decide whether they are to enter and enjoy the promised land, or turn back into the wilderness.

"LOOSELY WORDED."

The charge is then made that the Constitution is "loosely worded and badly arranged," in proof of which statement it makes the deliberately false assertion "that there has been more decisions upon constitutional questions since its adoption than had been made in the previous entire history of the State." How gentlemen of the legal standing of some members of this committee—notably, Mr. Smith and Mr. Ashe—could have been induced to sign a statement so glaringly and absurdly false, passes comprehension. When they look back at the long trains of decisions in regard to the rights of debtors, the *status* of slaves and of free people of color, in regard to personal liberty, banking privileges, taxation and other subjects pertaining to constitutional rights;—when they reflect that every number of their sixty odd volumes of reports bear witness that three-fourths of a century had not been sufficient to settle the meaning of the old constitution, it is simply amazing that such menshould allow so discreditable a misstatement to be foisted upon them.

SPECIOUS FALSEHOOD.

But not only is this statement false in what it says, but it is still more scandalously false in the suppressions which it makes in instituting the comparison. First it fails to make any account whatever of the fact that for more than forty years after the adoption of the Constitution of 1776—there was no official or authentic records of the cases decided by the courts. Only the private selections and memoranda of judges and practitioners have come down to us.—No man can say with any show of accuracy that anything like full reports of the cases appears in the imperfect volumes which are all we now have of the proceedings of these courts. Indeed it must be remembered that for a considerable period after that Constitution went into effect, that very period too when these questions raised by it would most naturally arise and press themselves to a determination, we have no record whatever of the decisions of our courts. The first volume of our reports was not published until more than twenty years after the Constitution was adopted, and even then made no pretension to being an exhaustive statement of cases tried, but only such as attracted the attention of the writer, while it was not until twenty years afterwards that there was any such thing as an authorized official reporter of the decisions. But the committee not only put forth this reckless statement, they entirely leave out of consideretion what might reasonably and properly amount for the fact, if their assertion were true. The Constitution of 1776, the result of the renunciation of English rule, scarcely affected the personal relations of the citizens at all. The form of government was hardly changed except in name. The war of the Revolution was a struggle for national independence rather than personal liberty. No American citizen claimed at its beginning any rights save what he should have received under the British Constitution, nor in this State did he receive any noteworthy concessions to his manhood by its conclusion. The form of government was hardly changed. The coat which fitted the Colony on one day was worn by the State the next, minus only the emblems of royalty. There was no material extension of the right of suffrage, and the only material change made in personal relations was the disestablishment of the Church.

On the other hand, the revolution which swept over the country from 1861 to 1865 was almost purely personal in its character.

The office of the Constitution of 1868 was to define personal rights, to adjust the fundamental law to the results of the most astounding change in personal relations which the world has ever known. To lift one-third of our population from the plane of thraldom to the level of citizenship, and to inaugurate such a system of government as should secure the rights of all under their changed relations—an entirely new system was required imperatively. The Constitution and the tradition of the State had hitherto been partial and oligarchical. The government had neither been *of* the people, *by* the people, nor *for* the people. It had been *of* a class, *by* the land owner and *for* the slave owner. The people had been kept ignored and poor. *Twenty-eight* out of every hundred white adults could not read or write. The rich held the reins of government, and knew that general intelligence meant the downfall of slavery and the death of aristocracy. The poor were powerless and the rich refused to lift them out of weakness and obscurity.

This all required to be changed in order that intelligent self-governing people might constitute our communities instead of men living in the shadow and following the beck of an oligarchy who ruled with a rod of iron. Of course such a system at once raised questions for the determination of the courts. It changed the relations of citizens, introduced a force of government suited to a free people, adopted to promote equality of right, self-reliance and individual freedom. Of course, constitutional questions arose for the action of the Democratic party in these premises shows that there is nothing men surrender so unwillingly as the right, or the power to oppress their fellows.

JUDICIAL LEGISLATION.

We are told in the address that "judicial legislation" was "a principle hitherto unknown in the judicial annals of our State." Surely the gentlemen who sign this remarkable document must have quite forgotten the length to which the doctrine of the "elasticity of the common law" has been carried in this State—a polite name for some of the most infamous distortions of law, reason and justice which have ever darkened the judicial records of our country. They have forgotten what hands it was that ruthlessly bent and twisted the liberty loving common law until it clinched with stronger grip the shackles of the slave. They have forgotten what court it was that judicially legislated that the slave had not even the right of life as against his master, and that it was not murder for the master to chastise his slave until death resulted from his blows. They must have forgotten that the judicial legerdemain by which colored people duly emancipated under the laws of another State, were condemned with their children born in other States during the period of the mother's residence there as a free person of color, to a state of bondage. They have forgotten the State powers and the time of decisions following that case, or deducible from it, by which the common law was wrested from its true significance, to support the unholy dogma of the inherent superiority of the white race, to reduce the free blacks to a position as near to slavery as was possible without an absolute sale upon the block. They *must* have forgotten what court it was which put a gag in the mouth of a free colored man and in tones declared that he must stand dumb before his white abuser, even as a slave, with no right or privilege which no white man was bound to respect. They must have forgotten what court it was, that has so often held an unwritten "policy of the State," found only in the breasts of the court, to be equivalent in effect, to a statute. They must have forgotten what court it was that openly declared an intention "to build up a system of equity peculiar to the State and suited to its needs." "Judicial legislation" a new thing in North Carolina indeed! One risks nothing in asserting that even before the constitution of 1868 it had been carried to lengths which were unheard of in any other Anglo-Saxon country, unless it were some other of the slave-holding communities of the South in which justice was only a synonym for tyrany and oppression.

SPEEDIER JUSTICE!

The address states that "in many counties the courts are inadequate to the public demands." A more direct and startling arraignment of the Democratic party could not be made. For five years that party has had absolute control of the Legislature by two-thirds majority. By article fourth of the Constitution, the Legislature has ample power to increase the number of terms of the Superior Court in any county, and if the work thus imposed should prove too onerous for the present Judges of that Court, they have ample power to increase the number of Judges so as to meet the demands of public business. Yet with this power in their hands they have allowed the public interest to languish and suffer, according to their own statement, "in many counties," simply that they might make it an excuse for this action. They would have people believe that the only remedy for this evil is a Convention, while in fact the Constitution provides for just such an emergency—and their party has wilfully oppressed the people for five years in the hope of manufacturing sentiment against the Constitution by the wilful malfeasance of their own representatives.

ROTATION OF JUDGES.

This is set up as one of the good things to be gained by means of a Convention. It happens to be one of the things in which very few people have any interest. The Judges and the members of the legal profession are almost the only ones who care whether the Judges rotate or not. With their present salaries, and at present prices at the hotels, it would certainly be hard on the poor Judges, (since the expenses of the Judge in another district are about double that in his home circuit) but they are only twelve now and about equally divided in political sentiment, so that they would not be likely to make any serious opposition. Some of the bar favor and some oppose rotation. While there are some of the people who have a decided preference for the old system of rotation, we know of none who have any such attachment to the local system as to oppose a change in this respect. The general feeling is, if any party or considerable body of the citizens wish a change in this particular to let them have it. Such an amendment might have been made two years ago by legislative action, without opposition. Indeed, it is the opinion of many good lawyers that it might be effected without constitutional amendment, by legislative action alone.

CHANGE IN THE CRIMINAL LAW.

"It is hoped," the address states, "that a greater incentive to honesty and a purification of the ballot-box might result from depriving those who are convicted of infamous crimes of the elective franchise!"

What a spasm of virtue for a party whose greatest achievement has been the pardon of *forty thousand ku klux!* The negro who steals a chicken should be excluded from the ballot-box, but the murderers of Stephens and Outlaw, and the hundred other victims of ku klux Democratic barbarity, whitewashed by the pardoning grace of a partizan Legislature, are to be welcomed with smiles to the purified ballot-box of the new dispensation, though the ballot they deposited may be stained with innocent blood! It should be remembered, too, what preparations the Democratic law makers have made for the operation of this principle. By the acts of Democratic Legislatures it is a fact that, while it is an infamous offense for a starving man to steal a roasting-ear from the cornfield; it is *only a misdemeanor* to lie in wait for another with deadly weapons with a deliberate purpose to kill and murder! Aye, the attack may be made, and if by a fortunate chance the unsuspecting wayfarer escape from the ambush with his life, though he may be brought to the very gates of death by the wounds received, yet if he recover without loss of limb or member, it is *only a misdemeanor!* Such a polluted, cowardly murderer would be a choice stone for the up-building of the purified Democratic temple!

Again it has been made larceny for the renter to remove any part of the crop from the premises on which it was grown, without the consent of the owner of the land. Now, it is a well known fact that the universal tendency of slavery was to make the slave a pilferer. Not being permitted to own anything himself, his ideas of property were not sharpened by the promptings of self-interest. The idea of *tuum* was not counterbalanced by any sense of *meum* in the slave's philosophy. No subtlety of reasoning could detect any error in the "massa's chicken, massa's nigga," with which the slave accounted for the transmutation of the property of his owner. For two hundred and fifty years the elements of which the conservative party is composed wrought together to impress this idea upon the mind of the slave, by the irresistible logic which followed the reduction of men to chattels. Now they propose to utilize the fruits of their own injustice by excluding from the ballot-box every one who might take so much as "a pin's fee" from his fellow. The idea is worthy its origin!

On the other hand assaults with deadly weapons, with murderous intention, the lying in ambush for an enemy, or "sloshing about" with a loaded revolver and a skinful of mean whiskey are sports so peculiarly characteristic of the brave and chivalric conservative that no serious results should be allowed to flow from them. The contrast is one of the finest exhibitions ever presented of Conservative malice and treachery.

PRIVATE LAWS.

The address bewails the evil of private legislation. This wail has a peculiar significance when compared with the acts of the party from which it comes, during the past four years. The Constitution, Art. VII. Sec. I., provides that corporations shall not be created by special act except for municipal purposes, and in cases when, in the judgment of the Legislature the object of the corporations cannot be obtained under general laws." Yet in defiance of this provision, successive Democratic Legislatures have loaded down our statute books with hundreds of private charters, of swindling humbugs, which could subserve but two possible purposes—the one to conceal the paucity of general legislation enacted by them, and the other to keep a party sycophant from pauperage by enhancing the value of the job conferred upon the Public Printer.

METHOD OF CHANGE.

One of the most remarkable passages in this very remarkable document is that in which the method of changing the Constitution by legislative enactment is denounced as "EXPENSIVE, UNCERTAIN and DANGEROUS," and the method by a Convention commended as "speedy and ECONOMICAL!" The elasticity of conscience and the impenetrability of cheek required to put this statement before the public is simply wonderful, when we consider the facts. Look for one instant at the question of economy. The legislative method requires no special election, no separate set of delegates, no special suite of officers. It requires neither mileage or per diem, and in no instance yet known has occupied as much of the time of the Legislature as that of last winter wasted upon Louisiana affairs, civil rights and in discussing the call of a Convention! The idea of calling the Legislative method expensive, when it is a fact that any one may easily verify by the Treasurer's reports, that the amendments recently submitted to and ratified by the people, actually cost the State less than one-fifth the amount expended by any convention since that of 1776. Judge Jamieson, whom the committee refer to with approval, elsewhere, as well as every other writer upon such subjects, peculiarly approves the Legislative method as economical, safe and statesmanlike. There certainly can be no comparison in the expense of the two methods. It is doubtful if the ratio between them would not be as much as *one to one thousand* in favor of the legislative method, upon a fair and close estimate! It is true that by indiscriminate and useless advertising such as was done by the Conservative party to fatten its organs throughout the State, some expense may be attached to the legislative method, as also by employing a separate set of officials to canvass the votes, for the sake purely of feeding a few of the hanggers-on of a party. Honestly administered, however, one or two thousand dollars is sufficient to defray the expenses of submitting amendments by that method, while *one hundred dollars dollars* is a reasonable estimate of the expenses of a Convention.

That the legislative method is "*uncertain*," is true enough in one sense. The people have two opportunities to vote upon the changes proposed, and it is very "*uncertain*" whether their cooler judgment will endorse what in a heated struggle they may be deceived into believing. It is *very* "uncertain" for the hobbies of politicians and the schemes of revolutionists and usurpers. If amendment had been attempted in that manner in 1861, the State would never have seceded. It required the "safe" and "speedy" method of convention to amend the State out of the Union and into the Confederacy—to amend forty thousand of her bravest sons into the grave, and amend one-half of her cash value out of existence! The people of North Carolina have good reason to look with peculiar fondness upon the conventional plan of constitutional amendment!

The legislative method is "DANGEROUS!" The falsehood is too apparent. That cannot be "*dangerous*" which is peculiarly deliberate, calm and open, except to the plotters of iniquity! That cannot be dangerous to the people which appleals again and again to their judgment—"from Phillip drunk to Phillip sober," until the will of the sovereign is alread and unmistakably ascertained!

"The convention is speedy." That is true, and therein lies its danger. The hasty, ill-considered changes of the fundamental law which result from frequent conventions do more to undermine the stability of our government and Mexicanize our States than any other means could. The State has already had three conventions in *fifteen* years, and now the conservative party wants a fourth. Our neighbor Mexico has not changed its government oftener, and even chameleonic Spain may begin to look with pity on our unstable condition!

LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTIONS.

"The restrictions" imposed by the Legislature, fully and amply secure the Homestead, Mechanicic's Lien, Rights of Married Women and Personal Liberty, and should quiet the fears of the most timid, for they are recognized as of binding efficacy, and are chiefly enjoyed(?) by the friends of constitutional reform."

There is a sentence worthy of "the party of wealth and intelligence!" We do not stop to discuss its absurdity. If any one believes that men who are animated by the spirit which the conservative party has shown itself possessed of, will observe such restrictions when they admit ten times after, that their observance depends entirely upon the sense of *honor* of the delegates who will feel themselves bound because the good faith of the State is pledged; any one who will believe any such waddle as this, might be induced to believe that Samson might have been securely bound with a cobweb!

The conservative party has never yet redeemed a pledge which it has made to the *people*, and it never will, so long as those pledges conflict with the interest and prejudice of its leaders. They consider the State made for the party and not the party for the State.

We wish to call attention, however, to the fact that these matters in regard to which restrictions are made, are all of them the work of the "sciolists and adventurers" and "carpet baggers, black and white" who composed the convention of 1868! It is also worthy of notice that every one of these benificent measures was the subject of the bitterest opposition and hostility by the conservative party at that time, and that *not one* of the conservative members of the convention favored any of these measures, yet they have so taken root in the hearts of the people that they dare not propose to change a syllable of the constitution without first swearing they will not touch one of these!

It is noticeable, too, that not one of these provisions were to be found in the old constitution about whose sacred excellence so great a hue and cry is now being raised. For the first time in the history of North Carolina a convention met in 1868 which represented not sovereign people, and not Lords aristocrats alone! For the first time the rights of the masses were regarded above the interests of any aristocracy, and manhood regarded as of more value than money. The members of that convention may well look back at its action with pride. Errors there were of course—no human action is free from them—but the record in the main is a glorious one. Conservative malice may subject it to denunciation and ridicule, but the future will assuredly do it justice. Every provision in it was evidently inspired by an abiding desire to do justice to all, to elevate the masses, to promote enlightenment, to secure civil liberty, to prevent pauperism, to save the debtor from undue oppression by his creditor, to put away all the barbarizing influences of slavery as far as possible, and cultivate and encourage a more refined and christian manhood! In a period of the fiercest political excitement that convention proclaimed and illustrated a spirit of magnanimity and fairness towards the political opponents of the overwhelming majority of its members which is rarely equaled in the history of parties! It denounced no one, it debarred no one from any right or privilege. It so divided the State into Districts, Senatorial, Judicial and Congressional, as to give to the voters in each almost the same representative power—making probably the most equable division of which the State was capable without infringing county lines. It provided for *ad valorem* taxation of property, and presented an equation to be observed between the taxation of polls and property, so that neither could be oppressed. For the first time the fundamental law of the State was made to contain a declaration in favor of the general education of its citizens. The gallows was put in the background, capital punishment being reduced from a number unparalelled in any christian land save the old domain of American slavery, to four: and the pillory, the branding-iron and the whipping-post were banished with that other relic of barbarity of which they were the fit companions, slavery. It provided that no man should be mulcted in costs for his own defence in criminal action unless found guilty. It gave the homestead to the unfortunate debtor, protected his person from seizure; secured the married woman from the prodigality of reckless drunkenness of the husband; gave the laborer a lien for his work; provided that the State should not secede or pay its war debts, and so restricted the different departments of the government, that even a Democratic Legislature found itself almost powerless to oppress.

It is a grand record for progress, for humanity, for free government and equality of right. The Democratic-Conservative party hated it then and they hate it now, because its spirit and perpetuity, mean freedom to all, intelligence for all, and death to privilege and caste. They did not oppose it because it was unjust to any, but because it gave privilege, precedence and the power to oppress to none. Its principles are as hateful to those who would rule or ruin in the future as they have ruled and ruined in the past; as the Savior's name to the powers of darkness. It is these elements of the constitution they wish to subvert. The cowhide has been the emblem of their dominion so long that they sigh for the whipping post to be set up that they may once more enjoy the brutal spectacle of human flagellation. Animated by the same lust for torture which induced the kuklux demons to tear out the tongues of their victims while yet alive, they sigh for the branding iron to fill the temple of justice with fetid fumes of roasting human flesh! Believing that the negro and the poor white man are made only to serve the heaven decended few whose right is to rule, they desire in every possible manner to oppress, degrade and brutify the men whose present ignorance and bestiality is the direct result of their former tyranny.

They may succeed for the time in overturning what has been done, but the future does not end with to-morrow, and long after the petty hatred which animates the Conservative party shall have ceased even to be ridiculous; long after the world shall have ceased to wonder at their bigoted blindness, the principles of this Constitution will live and flourish here, and whatever of honor, prosperity or progress the State may achieve, will be due to their influence.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—One thousand dollars have been subscribed in this city, as a fund to be used for the purpose of prosecuting all those poll holders and others who may illegally disfranchise or attempt to disfranchise legal voters in their right to express their opinions at the ballot box.

Any and every voter who may be deterred from voting on election day, or on whose offering to vote his ballot should be rejected for improper reasons, should at once communicate the full facts of the case to the Wilmington Post, and the offender or offenders will receive such prompt attention as will ensure their being punished for their offense.

Was such a thing ever thought of in old Democratic times as running a mechanic for any office? Did the Democratic party ever advocate any measure promotive of the interests of the working man? Did any one ever hear of the Democratic party being in favor of a homestead? Did any one ever hear of such a measure as the Mechanics' lien law until the Republican party came into power? Were the rights of married women ever protected, and their property preserved against their husbands' creditors under Democratic rule? Were the people allowed to elect their Judges, Justices of the Peace and Executive officers until the Republican party came into power? The answers to these questions are contained in the monosyllable NO.

If, then, the Republican party has guaranteed these great privileges to the people, is it wise to vote for delegates to the Convention who are in favor of their overthrow? Let the people weigh well these matters. If the Republican party succeeds in the coming election then the people's rights are safe; otherwise, untold troubles may be visited upon them.—*Constitution.*

Judge Junius Hillyer, of Georgia, has written a letter to the Atlanta News declining to take part in a fourth of July celebration. He writes: "In my heart I feel that the existence of the government which dawned on the memorable 4th of July, 1776, perished in 1861, and this is the fourteenth year of the present government. I can't perceive how any Southern man can, with patriotic pleasure, participate in the celebration of the anniversary of a government that has long ceased to exist." The people might accommodate Judge Hillyer by celebrating the anniversary of Lee's surrender, from which time he might date the existence of the present government of the United States.—*Ex.*

Not a Party Issue.

The convention question is not a party issue, but a matter that belongs exclusively with the people, to say if they do, or do not, want a convention to sit at this time, with its attendant cost, and risk, to change their organic law, and after that, another session of the Legislature, to continue interminably. By voting for "adjournment" delegates, the people will decide that they want no convention, and if a sufficient number of that class be chosen, there will be no Convention, and the people, in that case, will save heavy additional taxation.—*Same ipse.*

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